



THE Macdonald Farm Journal

VOLUME 14 No. 7

MARCH, 1954

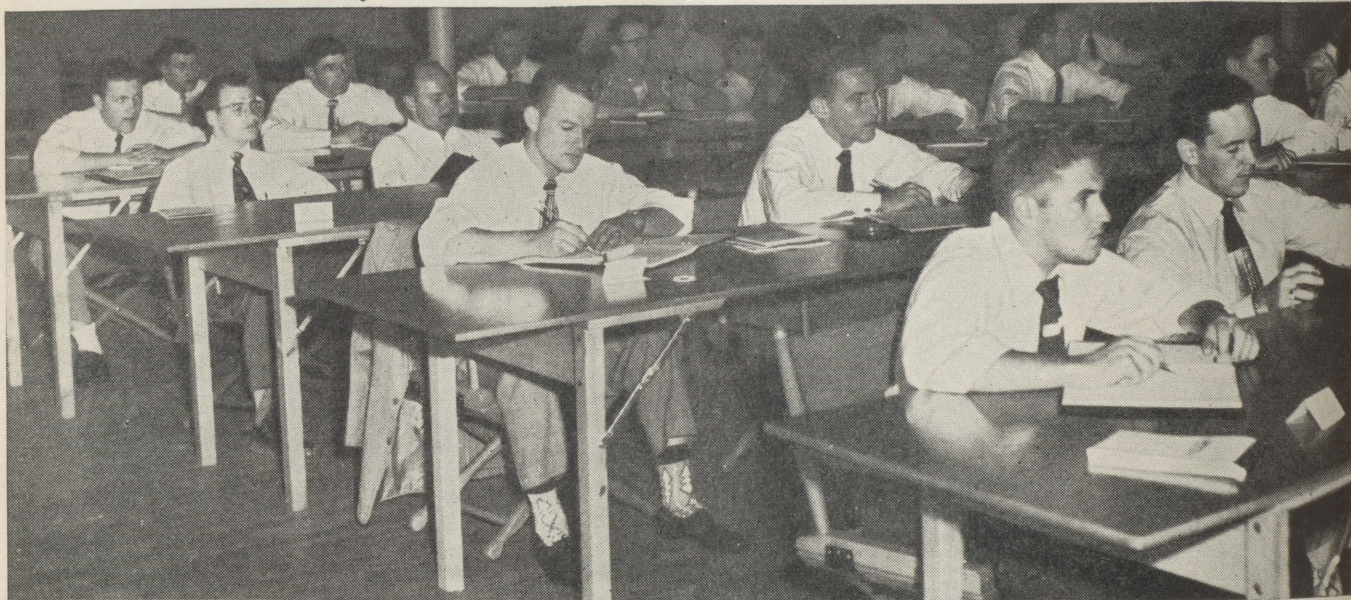
F A R M . S C H O O L . H O M E



Great is the PROMISE to Trained Farm Youth



Throughout the ages, a great and lasting faith has led men on. The Shepherds were led by faith in a star. Faith in a belief that the world was round brought Columbus to our shores. And faith that there were new and better things beyond led hardy pioneers to cross the sea, to live and fight for what they thought. But with faith must come understanding, too, to live and learn from those about you—to hear and see the things they've done—to read, and strive to sift the good from bad, and save the best for future use. For you who study well and learn to do, there's opportunity—and with faith and understanding of what must be done, there's promise in the land.



On the farm, in research, in industry, wherever you go, men with education and practical training are assets of untold worth. With the tradition of more than a century in producing fine farm implements, Case constantly strives to provide new and better equipment to make farming easy—to give added promise to your future in farming. Economists, engineers, managers, salesmen—all are needed to do the myriad parts of the job. To give youth the best, and maintain a tradition, Case conducts each year a training program for selected college graduates. From field work with equipment to assembly lines in plant after plant, for as much as two years, these men are trained—to help build better machines to give you a greater future in farming. J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis.

SERVING FARMERS  SINCE 1842 . . .

CASE

A Look Ahead

Fourteen months ago in the January 1953 issue of the Macdonald Farm Journal we wrote an editorial which concluded with these words, "Is the vast continent of Asia of so little importance to us? Upon our answer may well depend the future security and prosperity of the free world."

Fourteen months ago, we in Canada were sitting on top of a stockpile of food that was the envy of the world; today we are sitting on a stockpile which may be even bigger, for our western grain harvest was a bounteous one and our livestock numbers have increased. What is the position in the less fortunate areas of the world? They, too, are in much the same position as they were fourteen months ago — still going to bed hungry.

Fourteen months of "do nothingness". What will our position be at the end of the next fourteen months? Still the same? It may well be unless we use some imagination.

We still maintain our former attitude that unless we do something to alleviate the position of these less fortunate than we are, we shall be in for trouble. A few countries well fed; many underfed, is a situation that cannot continue indefinitely.

Time is not on our side, for these people are suffering the full effects of economic and social disruption at a time when they are dimly beginning to see what might be their lot in a better ordered world. They have thrown off the yolk of imperialism and are groping for a better way to bring peace and plenty to their countries.

It may be disastrous for the Western world that at this time there has appeared on the world stage an ideology which is endeavouring to make full use of this discontent for its own ends. Are we willing to meet this challenge? If our only reply is to increase the size and power of our armaments then we can see little hope for our cause.

Let us make no mistake; we are playing for keeps this time, no gentlemen's agreement will suffice. We believe that we have something better to offer and that it's time we got down to brass tacks and offered it.

Firstly we must meet the immediate challenge of hunger over a great part of the world's surface, secondly we must do everything within our power to help these people help themselves. Let's use our imagination, let's divert some of the money we are pouring into armaments to the more constructive ends of building a peaceful world. We can't win the world to our way of thinking on the cheap, it's going to cost money and take initiative and brains. If we all have to lower our standards of living somewhat to do it then let's take it in our stride for the prize is worth it — peace not only in our time, but for all time.

Our Cover Picture

There's no particular significance to our choice of picture for the cover this month. It's just that we like dogs, and expect most of our readers do too.

Any article in the *Journal* may be reprinted if the source and the author are credited. The Macdonald Farm Journal is owned and edited by Macdonald College, and is published in Montreal, P.Q. All correspondence concerning material appearing in the *Journal* should be addressed to: The Editor, Macdonald College, Que.

Chairman of the Board, W. H. Brittain, PhD., Editor, A. B. Walsh, B.Sc. (Agr.), Associate Editor, H. R. C. Avison, M.A., Farm Editor, Colin Muirhead, M.S., Business Manager, J. H. Holton, B.Com.

For advertising rates and all correspondence concerning the advertising section write to the Advertising Representative, E. Gross, 202 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount; telephone GLenview 2815.
Subscription rate \$1.00 for 3 years. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Will Cheaper Food Help The Canadian Farmer?

by J. M. Gray

Has the Canadian farmer a stake in cheaper food? This article suggests he may have. Read it and find out why!

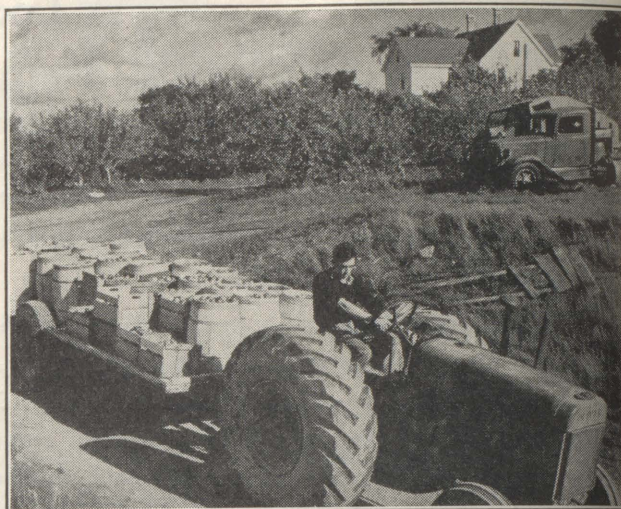
MOST people associated with Canadian agriculture would probably answer this question with a resounding no! They would say this because agriculture has long been, still is and most likely always will be, one of the really important Canadian industries. It has in the past and can in the future be relied upon to provide a means of livelihood for an important segment of the population of this country.

In view of this, there has been in the past general agreement that high levels of farm income have meant general prosperity; this has been further interpreted to suggest that Canadian prosperity is synonymous with high prices for farm products. For perhaps the last half century these views have been fairly widely held both by farmers and by other people.

However, since the war farmers have felt some change in the economic climate. The finding of the Supreme Court of Canada on December 14, 1948 that the federal statute banning oleo margarine was *ultra vires* marked the end of a long period of protection which the dairy industry had enjoyed from competition with butter substitutes. Since the federal ban was discontinued only two provinces have seen fit to extend comparable protection to butter producers.

Practically co-incident with the introduction of margarine, it became evident that consumers were blaming the farmers for high food prices. With escalator clauses in many trade union contracts guaranteeing wage increases with advances in the cost of living index, rising food prices were considered in some quarters to be at the root of all the economic difficulties due to inflation.

The fact of the matter is that there is at least some evidence that the non-farm population of Canada is no



Apples are mass produced in the Annapolis Valley, and this farm near Kentville is doing its share.

longer prepared to identify their own prosperity with that of the farmers. On the contrary urban consumers feeling the pinch of the high cost of living have welcomed the recent lowering of food prices. Employers have seen in it relief from the pressure on the part of labour for higher wages. Government policy, at least theoretically highly sensitive to public opinion, is harder to assess, but the limited action taken by provincial governments on the subject of margarine suggests some sympathy with the consumers' view point.

What About Oleo?

What have farmers and farm groups done in the face of these developments and what ought to be their attitude? By and large agriculture in Canada has disagreed with the advocates of cheap food policies. The importation and consumption of inexpensive 'foreign vegetable oils' in place of relatively expensive domestic animal fats has been regarded as a most unfavourable development. More recently the sugar beet growers have made representations to Ottawa asking that action be taken to limit the imports of refined sugar.

What should be the attitude of farmers and farm groups in terms of their own best interest? It should of course be made clear that reference is made to the farming community as a whole: the interests of all individual farmers are not necessarily identical. To answer the question consideration must be given to the way in which the various segments of Canadian agriculture earn their income. Canadian farmers produce substantially more wheat, coarse grains, cattle, potatoes and apples, etc., than are consumed in this country. With a considerable proportion of our agricultural income derived from sales in other countries it would definitely seem that the main-



Milk in abundance flows to markets all over Canada from herds such as this.



COCKSHUTT relies on test work ... not guess work !

One reason for the unfailingly high standard of performance which has made Cockshutt Farm Equipment outstanding the world over is the rigid Cockshutt policy of "check and double check". Everything, from the quality of incoming raw materials to the final operation of the finished product is subjected to thorough examination by the most modern test equipment available.

Pictured above, for example, is a Cockshutt engineer using a BA 2 Amplifier and Oscilloscope with SR4 Strain Gauges to determine stresses on a Cockshutt "40" Tractor axle. Such thorough "double checking" applied to machines and implements bearing the Cockshutt name, plays an important part in maintaining the Company's jealously guarded reputation for *unfailing dependability*.

WHEN YOU OWN A . . .

COCKSHUTT

YOU KNOW YOU OWN THE BEST!

PARTNERS OF THE CANADIAN FARMER FOR 115 YEARS



tenance of high levels of international trade is in the interest of Canadian agriculture as a whole.

In these days of dollar shortages, however, and import restrictions in so many countries continued, large volumes of exports may well be dependent upon a correspondingly large volume of imports by the dollar countries. By buying from other countries Canadian are supplying these countries with dollars which they need if they are to purchase agricultural and other products from Canada. If we were to refuse to import, we could not expect to export.

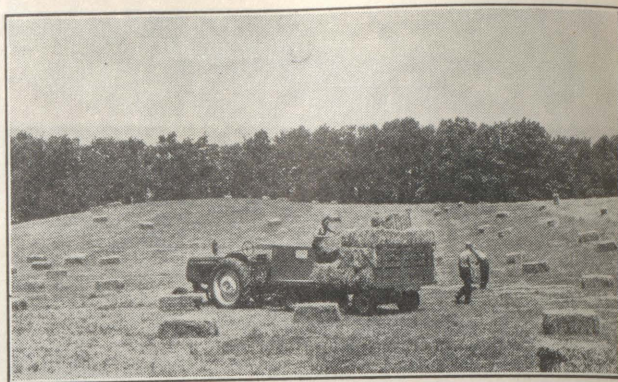
In considering the implications of trading with other countries it is wise to bear in mind that trade is in reality an exchange of goods. Dollars earned by exports to Canada from the West Indies may come back to us in payment for wheat shipments to Europe.

Sugar For Fish

Quite apart from the trading problems arising out of the dollar shortage, the refusal to import would restrict exports. The present situation in which Cuban sugar is entering Canada at a price rather lower than that at which domestic producers care to sell may be a case in point. Cuba is a market for Canadian seed potatoes, wheat and fish. At the present time the Cubans are faced with a surplus of sugar (the staple crop of the island) and restrictive policies by Canada might very well reduce that country's imports from Canada. Obviously such a development would hamper Canadian producers of wheat, seed, potatoes and fish finding a market in Cuba.

The importance of international trade to the Canadian farmers is moreover greater than is indicated by the proportion of agricultural products sold abroad. Canada has a very high per capita external trade in other products too. Many of our staples, mineral and forest products are to a large extent produced for sale in other countries. This means that Canadians engaged in practically all occupations are dependent upon markets outside of Canada. Hence, the domestic market for farm products is in turn dependent upon high levels of international trade.

Turning to the domestic situation it would seem the Canadian farmer cannot hope for prosperity unless the other segments of the population, his customers are also enjoying good incomes. A high level of economic activity within the country is a requirement for a prosperous farm population. According to the 1951 census only 20.8% of the population lives on farms. It is of course a well known fact that the prosperity of Canadian industry is now dependent to a considerable degree on sales of manufactured goods on world markets and these sales could be severely curtailed if prices were not competitive. Unduly high wages in industry may be inconsistent with low prices for the finished product. In order to sell at competitive prices and still maintain high standards of living in this country, food prices ought not to be excessive. It can thus be argued that relatively cheap food will contribute materially to continued full employ-



Will increasing mecanization cheapen the cost of producing food?

ment and in that way to a steady market for a large and increasing volume of farm products and hence to farm prosperity. If Canadian manufactured goods were priced out of world markets the Canadian farmer is bound to suffer since the domestic demand for agricultural products would be curtailed because of the reduction in people's incomes.

Finally, farmers are buyers as well as sellers. They must purchase a wide assortment of producers' goods such as farm machinery, gasoline and feeds as well as all kinds of consumers' goods; house furnishings, clothing and foods not produced on their farms. Therefore, some of the benefits which industry may reap from lower food prices should in the ordinary course of events be passed back to the primary producers.

All in all, the moderate softening in the prices of some farm products which has occurred during the past year and which was frankly welcomed by many non-farm people, may not be entirely disadvantageous to farmers. The advantages that the rest of the economy may anticipate will be felt indirectly and directly by the agricultural community and may well more than counterbalance reductions in revenue resulting from lower prices. Perhaps, therefore, the idea that the Canadian farmer does have a stake in cheap food is not without foundation.

Better Top-Dressing

One farmer in Antigonish County believes he has found out something about pen stabling which may be of interest to others. Last summer, when Lorne Cock, assistant rep, called at the farm, he was shown a field on which the manure from the pen, in which the young stock had been wintered, had been spread as top-dressing. As an experiment, the farmer had spread manure from an outside pile on the centre strip of the field. The hay on this strip was not nearly as good as the hay on the rest of the field, which led the farmer to remark that the manure from the pen appeared to be equal in value to manure stored outside, plus an application of fertilizer.

That is probably the answer, too, for the manure from the pen stable would be secure from leaching while that stacked outside would be at the mercy of the elements and suffer a loss of plant food nutrients.

Grow By Grade

Don't just buy seeds for your vegetable garden; buy name varieties and chances are you'll have better luck. Many varieties and strains of vegetables are listed each year in the seed catalogues. Novelties and new originations are quite often extensively advertised and are usually worth a trial on a small scale. The following list contains good reliable sorts which have proved themselves in the fields of the commercial grower and the gardens of the amateur.

- Asparagus — Viking, Mary Washington.
- Beans — Bush type, green podded. Tendergreen, Asgrow Stringless, Black Valentine.
Was podded. Brittle Wax, Pure Gold.
Pale type. Kentucky Wonder, Blue Lake.
- Beets — Detroit Dark Red.
- Cabbage — Early. Galden Acre, Canadian Acre.
Midseason. Copenhagen Market, Jersey Wakefield, Glory of Enkhuizen, Bonanza.
Late or Winter. Penn. State Ballhead, Chieftain (Savoy).
Red for pickling. Red Rock or Red Acre.
- Carrot — Bunching. Nantes Strong Top. Morse Bunching. Storage. Danvers Half Long, Imperator, Chantenay.
- Cauliflower — Pioneer, Snowball, Erfurt.
- Citron — Red Seeded, Green Seeded.
- Corn — For home use. Spancross 13.3, Seneca 60, Pris-

"JOE BEAVER"

By Ed Nofziger



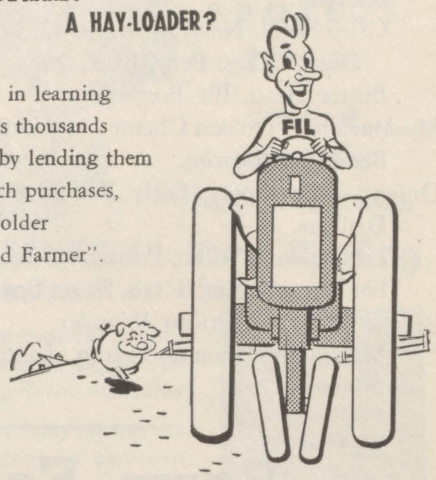
Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

"No, no! You're supposed to prune the trees when they're standing—not when they're on the ground!"

Do you need

- A TRACTOR?
- A COMBINE?
- A SIDE-RAKE?
- A HAY-LOADER?

If you are interested in learning how the B of M helps thousands of Canadian farmers by lending them the ready cash for such purchases, ask or write for our folder "Quiz for a Go-Ahead Farmer".

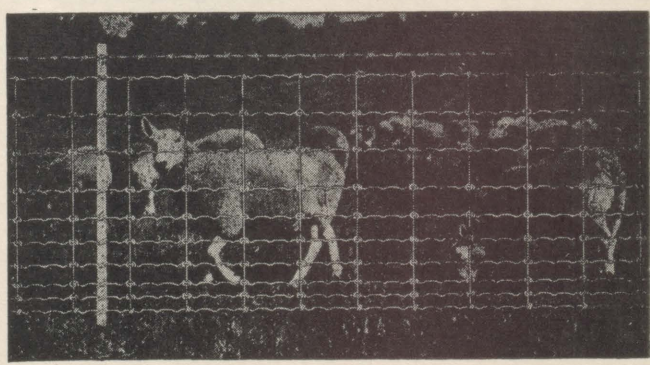


BANK OF MONTREAL

Canada's First Bank

working with Canadians in every walk of life since 1817

DOSCO "SECURITY" FENCING



All that its name implies!

You can count on Dosco "Security" for any farm fencing or gate job. Good looking, durable—made to the rigid standards of the American Society for Testing Materials.



DOMINION STEEL AND COAL

Corporation Limited

Fence Sales Division

Canada Cement Bldg. - - - - - Montreal

cilla, Golden Cross Bantam (late) Marcross (midseason).

Cucumber — Early Fortune, Straight Eight, Delcrow, Cubit.

For pickling. National or Snow Pickling.

Lettuce — Leaf type. Grand Rapids, Black Seeded Simpson.

Crisp Head. New York No. 12, New York No. 515, Great Lakes, Penn Lake, New York No. 847.

Butter Head. Big Boston.

Muskmelon — Golden Champlain, Honey Gold, Delicious, Bender's, Surprise.

Onion — Southport, Early Yellow Globe, Yellow Gold Danvers.

For pickling. White Portugal, Silverskin.

For transplanting. Utah, Sweet Spanish.

Pea — Early. American Wonder.

Midseason. Thomas Laxton, Laxton Progress, Tiny Tim.

Late dwarf. Onward, Dwarf Alderman.

Late Tall Telephone, Alderman.

Pepper — Oakview Wonder, California Wonder.

Pumpkin — Sugar, Connecticut Field.

Radish — Cherry Belle, Scarlet Globe, French Breakfast, Saxa, Scarlet Turnip White Tip, Sparkler.

Rhubarb — Macdonald, Ruby, Valentine, Canada Red.

Spinach — Long Standing, America, Nobel, King of Denmark.

Squash — Golden Hubbard, Green Hubbard, Buttercup, Table Queen or Acorn.

Swiss Chard — Lucullus.

Tomatoes — Bush type. Early Chatham, Que 5, Que 13. Staking type. Stakesdale No. 4, John Baer.

Turnips — Summer. White Top Milan, Purple Top Milan.

Swede. Laurentian.

Vegetable Marrow — Long White Bush, Long White Trailing.

Farm Forum News And Views

The Conference Report

THERE are one hundred and one Forum groups operating this year, fifteen more than last year. This was the goods news which met the Farm Forum delegates as they assembled in the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, recently for their annual winter conference.

Further, they found out that as Farm Forum grows so does the list of activities the various groups engage in, for instance, the County representatives in their reports stated that the new Farm Forum activities include a fertilizer and fish co-operative buying outfit set up in Compton County, the Tri-County Leadership Forum also in Compton County, the Chateauguay Valley Leadership Forum to be held in Ormestown during April, the organization of a Co-op Medical Plan in Huntingdon and Chateauguay Counties, a proposed Tractor Competition in Rouville-Shefford Counties, and other projects.

The report on the auto insurance policy should bring smiles to all the careful lady drivers; the under twenty-five one that is, for if no claims have been paid in the past three years they will get a 20 percent reduction in their rates, but what the companies lose on the swings they gain on the round-a-bouts, for they've put the rates up on farm trucks by 25 percent.

Tree farming came in for some serious discussion by the delegates. It was realized that this is a definite problem in rural Quebec and one that requires action. The Conference suggested that the present situation regarding woodlot destruction in the province be investigated and that a questionnaire on present forest management practices be circulated so that better and more effective legislation can be proposed.



Don't let this happen to your woodlot!

The question of Brucellosis was discussed and a resolution similar to the resolution put forward by the Breed Associations asking for adoption of the Federal-Provincial Brucellosis Policy was passed.

Two items of new business were brought up and more will be heard about them later. These were:

That an Executive Workshop be held at Macdonald College for local and county secretaries and chairmen.

That the Quebec Farm Forum sponsor an essay contest on the topic "How Farm Forum has Benefitted My Community."

All in all it was a good conference, one that got down to the basic essentials of what makes Farm Forum tick and most important how to keep it that way.

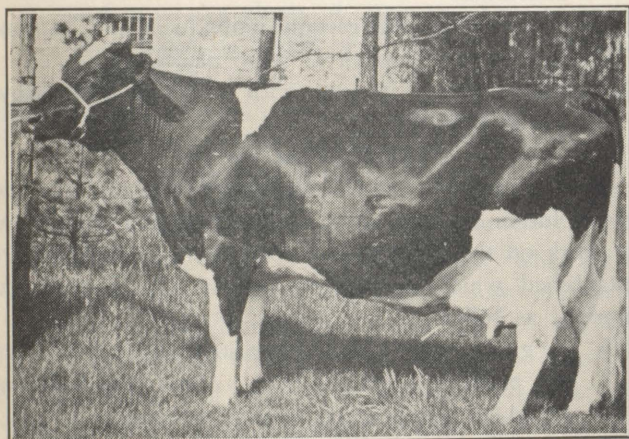
Do you listen regularly to the following programs? If you don't you should for they are both interesting and instructive. They are all part of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's service to Canadian farmers and are the reason why we in Canadian agriculture get the most complete service in the world. Here they are:

Noon Hour Farm Broadcasts.

Summer Fallow — a summer series of Monday night dramas about Canada's agriculture.

Junior Farm Broadcasts — these play an important role in the work of younger farmers.

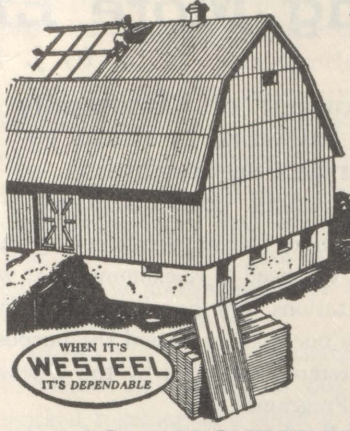
Food Facts — This is a consumer program slanted to the Ontario and Quebec region. They give the facts about local-grown farm produce available.



Macdonald Rag Apple Topsy —514837—

The real value of a cow is best measured by observing the performance of her offspring. Macdonald Rag Apple Topsy, the Holstein cow pictured above has consistently transmitted her good qualities to her offspring. She left one bull and four heifer calves in the College herd. The bull calf was sold and went to England in 1946. He was the first Canadian bull in the group imported, to qualify for a record of Merit certificate. Her oldest daughter produced 16,769 lbs of 3.89% milk as a Mature Cow. Her other three daughters presently in the herd averaged 14,694 lbs of 4% milk, all in 305 days and on twice a day milking.

Topsy's life in the College herd came to an abrupt end as a 7 year old in 1949, however, her three daughters and eight granddaughters make us a valuable cow family in the College herd.



**YOUR BUILDINGS
ARE
VALUABLE!**

**PROTECT
THEM
against
LIGHTNING
FIRE WEATHER**

**with "SECURITY" Barn Roofing
galvanized or aluminum***

Dependable, permanent protection. Easy to apply. Smart Appearance. Long term economy.

Send measurements today for free estimate and folder giving full particulars.

ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS

* Manufactured from
ALCAN
"KINGSTRONG"
ALUMINUM
SHEET

WESTEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED

4107 RICHELIEU ST. — MONTREAL, P.Q.

Sawyerville Film Council Sponsors Film Workshops

Representatives from five Compton County Farm Forums; the Sawyerville Women's Institute, the Canadian Legion Branch and two other local community organizations attended a series of film workshops organized recently by the Sawyerville Film Council.

The four day series of workshops was under the direction of Miss Roberta Ridley of the Adult Education Service at Macdonald College. A total of 35 people attended the sessions. Main topics were the operation and maintenance of a 16 mm. projector, how to select films for community use, and practice in how to put on a good film showing.

Two public film showings were planned and carried out in detail by the workshops members themselves. Over 100 attended the first of these public showings in the Canadian Legion Hall in Sawyerville. A second showing was held in the Bulwer Consolidated School on the following night.

Those who attended the public showings were much impressed with what the workshop members had learned about films and how to use them. The feature film chosen for both occasions was "Canada at the Coronation", one of the several newer films available for a low rental fee from the Provincial Film Library at Macdonald College.

Working More Effectively in Groups

by J. T. Davidson

The Quebec Council of Community Programs seeks answers to those recurring and perplexing problems of organizations in small communities.

"ALL of us need to be more realistic about our organizational problems. We need to re-examine what we are doing in our organizations and how we are going about it." This is the way one man expressed the purpose of the recent special conference arranged by the Quebec Council of Community Programs.

The meeting, attended by delegates representing Farm Forums, Women's Institutes, Community Schools, Study Clubs, Home and School, the Rural Church and the School, and the Macdonald College Adult Education Service, was held in the spacious home of the Council's new president, Dr. Ken Willis of Magog, Quebec.

The conference consisted of a small but highly enthusiastic group of eleven people. Those who planned it avoided the usual rush characteristic of such meetings. We came together as a group for an evening meeting, stayed over-night in our host's home and met in an unhurried atmosphere the following day. Only two items were on the agenda. (1) What are the problems involved in working with people in groups? and (2) What are the most effective ways to deal with these problems?

First: The Problems

We organized into small groups to discuss this question. You will readily recognize that we hit most of the common problems. Here is our list:

- (1) Many meetings are slow-moving and don't start and end in good time.
- (2) Most members don't seem willing to accept responsibility as officers or for serving the organization in other ways.
- (3) Officers sometimes are not sure of their duties or how to carry them out.
- (4) It is hard to get the members to make suggestions or decisions, "they leave it all to the executive."
- (5) Most of the work is too often left to the same few people to do.
- (6) Criticism of people who accept office, or do work in the organization, works against new people coming forth.
- (7) Members do not seem to feel free to express their opinions during meetings, "But there is always plenty of talk afterwards."
- (8) People just don't seem to be very much interested in the program.
- (9) It is hard to hold members and more difficult to get new members.
- (10) It is hard to arouse interest in groups with a "serious purpose."



- (11) There are too many groups in small communities competing for time and membership. "There is always a mad rush from one thing to another."
- (12) Loss of English-speaking young people and families from many small rural communities increases the difficulties.
- (13) Bickering among certain individuals and factions is a serious problem in some places.
- (14) Many young parents with children have baby-sitting problems.

Second: What To Do

As you can see from the imposing list of problems, no easy solution can be arrived at. However, the group went to work on the problem and some main principles were established which may prove helpful. These are summarized as follows:

- (1) A group will become interested and lively when the program is related to the *community problems* in which members are vitally interested.
- (2) A really important community problem well-identified and fully explained can serve to stimulate interest and participation of individual members and other groups in the community.
- (3) The problems of leadership, enthusiasm, interest and acceptance of responsibility are much easier to solve when the above conditions prevail.
- (4) No organization's executive should feel it is their job to *do things for* people. It should, feel it is their duty to *work with* the group as a whole.
- (5) People like to feel free to participate and make suggestions on an equal basis. This has a lot to do with how we plan and conduct our meetings.
- (6) More opportunity should be provided for young people, and people presently giving leadership, to develop better understanding of groups and to learn the necessary skills of working effectively with people.

Third: Identifying Real Interests and Real Problems
Finding out what members consider to be their real

interests or what they consider to be vital community problems is not as easy as it looks. The group at Magog discovered this while trying to prepare the following list of suggestions:

- (1) At meetings, organize into small groups of four to six people. Ask members of the small groups to list topics and things they would like to do at future meetings. Ask them to list the main community problems they would like to see something done about.
- (2) If the problem involves working with other groups in the community, make your findings known to them directly and suggest that their members discuss it as well.
- (3) Organize a local survey to get facts about the problems identified. Publicize these facts, why your group is interested in this problem and what you hope to do about it.
- (4) Follow-through is vitally important. The type of action should be decided on by the group. Organization and carrying out of the project should proceed while interest is highest.
- (5) Techniques making use of discussion in small groups and providing plenty of opportunity for evaluating steps taken on action projects or to improve programs, helps maintain interest.
- (6) In larger organizations, several projects of special interest to smaller groups within the organization may be carried on at the same time.

Fourth: A Project for the Council

It wasn't long before someone suggested "what are we going to do about all these fine ideas we have discussed?" As action speaks louder than words we had this final knotty problem to unravel before we went home.

To make a long story short we were quick to agree that the Farm Forums had seized on something really good in their locally organized "Leadership Forum" or "Folk School" idea. It was felt that this offered an excellent way for people to learn more effective ways to work together in a group.

Plans were made to take steps whereby the Council

might work with interested local groups to help them plan and organize a "Leadership Forum" in their area.

In Conclusion

Before coming to this meeting many of us, I suppose, wondered a bit if anything very useful would come out of it. Well, we weren't disappointed.

We took out time and were a lot clearer about our common problems and what to do about them by the time we left. What was even more important, we all gained new understanding of the whole idea of working with people in groups.

In this process of understanding, we used small group discussion and pooled all our resources. We lived and worked together as a small group.

Perhaps I could say that we found a key in our group experience for unlocking vast new human resources. For what happened to us in one short evening and a day, is the kind of thing that happens at a five day "Leadership Forum", resident Short Course or Folk School. The potential development of people is unlimited.

At The Macdonald Royal



The booth prepared by the Agricultural Engineering students was awarded first prize, followed by those of Poultry and Animal Husbandry, with Agronomy receiving honourable mention. The feature of the booth was a scale-model of a loose housing unit, all made in spare time, and complete in every detail.

Since 1869

**EWING'S
SEEDS**

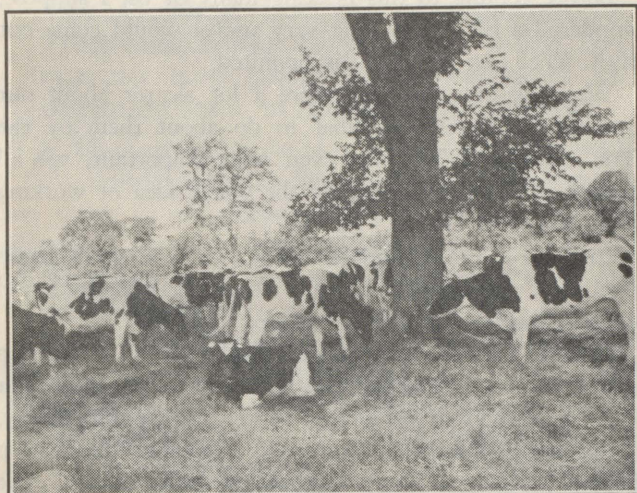
THE WILLIAM EWING CO., LIMITED

Plateau 2922

474 McGill St., Montreal

You Can Be Free Of Bang's Disease If!!!

by Keith Russell



Bang's disease can clean out a herd of good milkers and leave the farmer on the brink of financial ruin.

BANG'S DISEASE, more scientifically known as Brucellosis, is a disease of the cow's womb which makes her unable to feed her unborn calf, resulting in the calf being aborted before it is fully developed. The time at which the fetus will be aborted depends on the extent of the disease in the cow's womb. Furthermore, milk from a cow suffering from Bang's Disease can cause undulant fever in humans who drink it. These undulant fever germs, though, are fairly easily killed by pasteurization.

Bang's disease is not an hereditary disease, it is spread by contamination of feed and water by infectious material from the cow's womb following abortion. It can also be spread by other means but this is considered to be the most common.

Quebec was the first province in Canada to adopt measures for the control of Bang's disease. At this time, a safe and effective vaccine was not available, so the Quebec Health of Animals officials based their control policy on blood testing of herds and slaughter of infected animals. This is still the basis of the Quebec control policy, although they do recommend vaccination in herds where there are so many affected cows that it would be financially impossible for the owner to get rid of them. The Quebec vaccination certificate, however, is not accepted by the Federal Health of Animals division. Therefore, cows with a Quebec vaccination certificate are not eligible for export unless proven free of the disease by a Federal blood test.

Federal Health of Animals authorities adopted a scheme of Free Listed Herds. These were herds that were blood tested regularly and proven free of the disease. As long as no cows in the herd had a positive blood test, the herd remained on the 'Free List'. Many veterinarians, however, feel that a free listed herd, whether under a Federal

or Provincial plan, is dangerous. As long as the herd is free, all is well; but it is impossible to prevent the Bang's disease germ from entering a stable, and if infection should be introduced, there is absolutely no protection from the disease.

In the meantime, veterinarians in Canada and other parts of the world were working on a vaccine for Bang's Disease. First attempts produced a vaccine which was not effective, and in some cases even caused the spread of the disease. Early in the '30's, however, Strain 19 was discovered, a vaccine which is effective and has never been known to cause the spread of the disease. The heifer should be vaccinated at an age of 4-8 months for maximum protection. She will show a 'positive' blood test for about 18 months after vaccination, although there is a wide variation in the time here, depending on the particular animal.

Federal and Provincial Health of Animals authorities in every province except Quebec accepted the use of Strain 19 vaccine as adequate protection against the disease. Recently, a Federal-Provincial agreement was reached by which a programme of vaccination of all calves was launched. Quebec dissented.

The Federal vaccination certificate is accepted by all other countries in the world for cows exported from Canada. Some countries to which Canada sells cattle will accept only those cows having a Federal vaccination certificate. A blood test, however, is essential if the cow is being exported 22 months after date of vaccination (even a Federal vaccination). The U.S.A. will at present accept an unvaccinated cow which is proven free of Bang's Disease by a blood test. Importers in the U.S., though, prefer cows having a Federal vaccination certificate, because with young cows it is less bother than having to



This is a pleasant scene. Let's keep it free from disease.

get the cows blood-tested before they can take them across the border.

In other provinces of Canada, if a farmer wants to have his heifers vaccinated, he simply calls his local vet. and gets the job done. He receives Federal vaccination certificates for those calves treated.

In Quebec, if a farmer wants to have his calves vaccinated under Federal authority, he must apply to the Federal Health of Animals Division, which has branch offices in various points in this province. After two negative blood tests of the herd, it will be placed on the Free List, and the calves will be vaccinated if the farmer wishes. The vaccination certificate given is not the official Federal one, but is recognized for export purposes. Incidentally, Federal vaccination costs more in Quebec than in

other provinces, because in other provinces the provincial government pays part of the cost.

At the present time, there is a market for thousands of Holstein cattle in the U.S.A. The demand is for cows with a Federal vaccination certificate. Since there are not enough in Quebec even with the semi-official Federal certificate, Holstein breeders are losing this market to breeders in provinces under the Federal-Provincial agreement. The same situation is true of the other breeds.

Breed Associations in Quebec are formulating resolutions to be presented to the Quebec Government asking for a Bang's Disease Policy which will remove this discrimination from Quebec cattle. By the time you read this, the Quebec Farm Forum Association will probably have passed a similar resolution.

Information Please! ★ ★ ★

This section should make interesting reading, for it is given over to the problems of our readers. Problems sent in by Farm Forum and other groups are dealt with here.

WE thought this month rather than answer letters we should issue two warnings; one regarding conditioning horses for the spring work, and the other regarding warble fly control.

Watch That Horse

Although the tractor is doing the work of horses on many Canadian farms few are entirely without horses. There are still a number of farm jobs which Dobbin can do more skilfully than his mechanized counterpart.

A few minutes spent in getting horses ready for spring work will often save hours and maybe days later on. During the winter months idle horses get soft and their feet often become broken to such an extent that lameness develops when they are put to work. The feet should be trimmed and straightened up early so that when the time comes for heavy work they will be ready for it.

Horses should be broken in to heavy work gradually after the long winter layoff. Feed should be gradually increased to put on extra flesh and tone the horse up generally.

Nothing causes sore shoulders as quickly as a dirty collar or poorly fitting harness, so include checking harness and collar as part of the spring horse conditioning.

Reduce Losses by Warble Fly

A drastic reduction in losses caused Canadian cattle herds by warble flies can be achieved through complete co-operation between all cattle owners.

According to scientists of C-I-L's agricultural chemicals department, Canadian cattlemen lose up to \$15,000,000 annually through damage by warble flies. This consists of reduction in milk yields and weight gains due to flies bothering cattle and interfering with grazing; cattle injuring or killing themselves while trying to escape the



You can't work a horse like a tractor, it needs to be eased along.

attack of flies; unthriftiness and milk yield reduction caused by warble grubs in a cow's body; grub injury to hides.

Organized application of control measures in Canada have been highly effective, particularly in Ontario where government legislation enforces warble fly control. Under the Ontario Warble Fly Control Act, if more than two-thirds of cattle owners in a municipality sign a petition, the municipal council must pass a by-law requiring all cattle within the municipality to be treated.

Three sprayings are recommended during the year in Ontario. The first should be made between April 1 and 18; the second between May 1 and 18 and the third between June 2 and 17. There should be not less than three weeks and not more than four weeks between treatments.

Cattle owners are cautioned not to dispose of unused spray material or rinse spray equipment in fish-bearing waters. Rotenone, the active ingredient in warble fly sprays, is highly destructive to fish as well as warble fly grubs, although it is relatively harmless to humans.

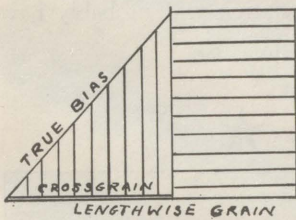
For The Ladies

Making Fabric Loops

by Kathleen Brown

BIAS tubing has many possibilities for finishing and decorating garments. It may be used for belts, frogs, loops, and piping. A belt for a summer dress can be made by braiding three strips of tubing. If a fairly wide seam allowance is pulled inside when the tube is turned right side out, it will be self padded.

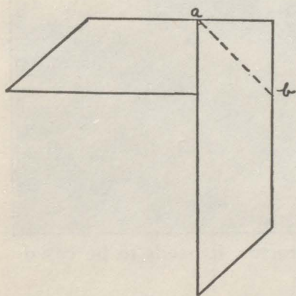
Cutting Bias Strips



True bias must always be used for fabric loops because it has good flexibility. To find the true bias, fold back a corner of a piece of fabric so that length-wise threads lie along the crosswise threads. The folded line is the true bias.

Carefully crease this line, so as not to stretch it, open out fold. Using tailor's chalk and a ruler, draw lines parallel to the fold. Cut along these lines.

Joining Bias Strips



Bias strips must be joined along the grain of the material so as not to hinder the flexibility.

1. Square the ends of the bias strips to be joined.
2. With right sides together, place at right angles.
3. Sew diagonally across

corner from A to B.

4. Trim seam to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Press open.

Preparing Bias Tubing

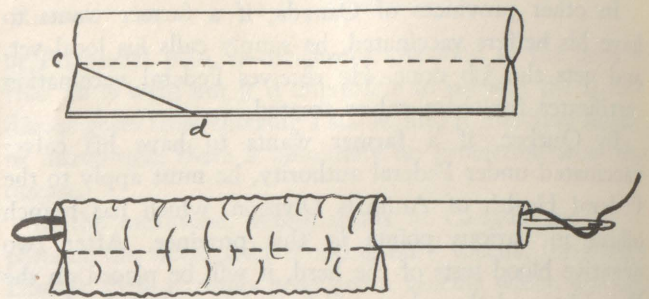
1. Fold one inch bias strips in half lengthwise and stitch $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{16}$ inch from folded edge. The seam guide on your sewing machine is helpful here.

Use a short stitch and light tension, and pull fabric slightly during stitching so that it can stretch without breaking when tube is turned.

2. Do not trim seam away as the seam allowance forms the filling for the tubing.

3. Turn the tube right side out. There are several ways of doing this. Here are two of them: (i) Attach a strong thread to one end of the tube at the seam. Trim tube diagonally at that point to make it easier to turn. (Line c-d) With a large needle on this thread, push needle through tube, eye first. Pull thread through tubing to turn it right side out.

(ii) Before stitching the tube in (1) fold bias strip lengthwise over a piece of string or cord. Stitch tube as



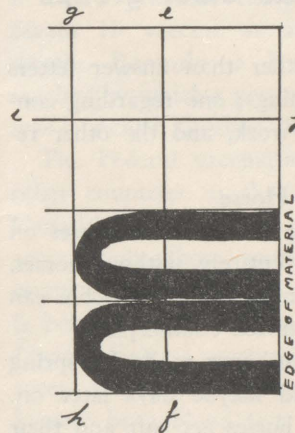
directed, and also across one end of the tube to secure the string. The tube may be turned by pulling the free end of the string.

Arranging The Loops

1. Cut bias tube in desired lengths. Allow enough to go around the button, plus twice the seam allowance.
2. If the loops are first stitched to paper they will be quickly and accurately spaced. Cut a strip of paper the exact length of the entire strip of loops.

Draw the stitching line (e-f) in from the edge of the paper the width of the seam allowance.

Draw a guide line (g-h) parallel to the seam line showing the distance which the loops are to extend from the edge of the closing when finished. The distance is usually not more than half the diameter of the buttons, plus the thickness of the tubing. For thick buttons, spread



the loops rather than extending them far from the edge.

At right angles to the stitching line, draw short lines (i-j) indicating the spread of each loop. The minimum spread on the inside should equal the diameter of the button plus the thickness of the tubing on either side. Space loops to begin and end exactly at top and bottom of closing.

Stitching The Loops

1. Stitch loops to the paper, following stitching line (e-f), and using regular machine stitching.

2. Lay strip of loops, which are sewn to the paper, in position on right side of garment. Stitch with the loop side up, following previous stitching line. Tear away paper.

3. Pin facing in position, and stitch slightly inside previous stitching line. This is to prevent the other rows of stitching from showing on finished garment.

4. Trim seam slightly and press a small amount. The seam of the tube should be kept on the inside curve of the loops and the folded edge on the outside.

Making The Cream Check Pay Off

by Colin Muirhead

Here's another Brome County farm which is being improved through hard work with both head and hands.

YOU leave the highway and take off across country on a narrow dirt road, which climbs heavily until it levels out on the top of a ridge from which you can look down into a small valley through which the road winds until it starts climbing the other side. It's almost on the crest of this other ridge that you can see a large white house standing out from the other buildings. It's here that Mr. Lawrence Frizzle lives, another Brome county farmer who's working hard to make his farm more productive.

There is nothing exceptional about this farm, and unless you talked to the owner you'd think it was just a normal Brome farm. But Mr. Frizzle has ideas — and that's one reason why we figured the place was good for a visit. It's ideas, practical ideas put to work, that will eventually show results. Another reason was that this farm is typical of many in Brome county; it's built on the side of a hill and it contains every type of pasture from improved to scrub. It yields unwillingly and then only after some hard work by the operator. In other words to make it pay off he's got to use some pretty sound judgment and good management.

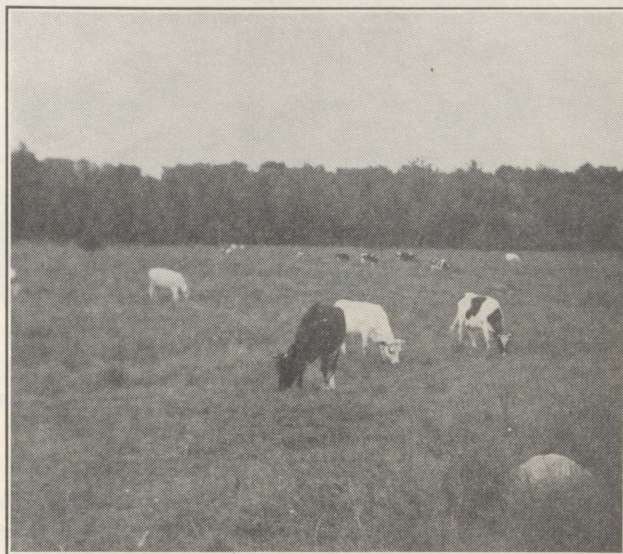
The trouble with too many of us is that we expect results too soon. You can't make a farm over in a season, it takes time to get results from any program of grassland farming and the amount of progress we make depends upon the planning that has gone before. Again many of us make the mistake of trying to take on too much — we must know fairly closely just how much we can do each year, this is one thing that Lawrence Frizzle has done — a little at a time.

Before we go any further let's take a look at the farm so that we can get an idea of its make-up. The total acreage is 129. This is divided into two sections, one of 84 acres on which the house is situated and one of 45 acres which we did not see, but which Mr. Frizzle told us is made up of unimproved pasture and bush; it's situated a short distance from the main section. He keeps his young stock here during the summer and does some logging during the winter.

On the 84 acres he has seven acres in Cartier oats, one and one-half acres in turnips and the rest in grass. The farm slopes away from the house on two sides down to a creek which is fed by underground springs and runs the year round. This slope gives him fairly good natural drainage although there are a couple of spots where it might be advantageous to seed some birdsfoot trefoil.

Pasture Supplements Help

He grows millet as a pasture supplement, feeding it after September 1, and when it's finished he starts feeding



The cows in the foreground are on a small reseeded section, while those in the far background are across the creek on the unimproved pasture.

the turnips. He uses 5-10-10 on the turnips, and to good results judging by the heavy crop we saw growing.

Thirty head of cattle are carried on the farm, all registered Holsteins except three which are part Jersey. He keeps his own bull and veals all the young stock except those heifers needed for herd replacement. Two horses, twenty-six pigs and one hundred Plymouth Rocks which he fattens and sells on the Montreal market comprise his other stock. The hogs are fed hog starter until 110 pounds weight when they are switched to hog grower.

At present he sells his milk to a creamery which operates approximately on a nine month schedule; he lets his cows go dry during the off months. He has hopes of getting onto the Montreal fluid market and with this in mind has plans drawn up for the establishment of a milk cooler and the carrying out of the other necessary adjustments which must be made to the barn in order to qualify.

This then is the farm and the stock which it carries. Don't let's forget that when we talk of the farm we are referring to the main 84 acre section for it is only upon this piece of land that any improvements have been carried out as yet.

When he first came to the farm Lawrence Frizzle told me that the creek was lined with alders and white birch on either side, these he told me, "had seeded themselves out from the creek for quite a way. So I cut them down as a first measure." Incidentally there's good fishing in the creek. Mr. Frizzle gets many a good meal out of it!

On the far side of the creek it is so stony as to make any improvement in the pasture difficult, but he hasn't given up the idea and hopes sometime in the future to



Pastures are the backbone of any good farm program; that's where the improvements have to start.

work on, at least, the better sections. Total acreage on this side will run to about 12 acres.

Improve Best Sections First

Immediate improvement, therefore, could only be carried out on the barn side of the creek. There's about 25 acres here, 15 acres of which have been plowed up and re-seeded for permanent pasture to a mixture of meadow fescue, timothy, orchard grass, ladino, brome and white Dutch clover. Rate of seeding is about 30 pounds per acre. Rye was used as a cover crop and it was pastured off during the summer. Mr. Frizzle told me that the cattle trampling over the seedbed did no harm to the future growth. He used 5-10-10 at seeding time and again the following spring. He doesn't top dress his pastures but figures it would be a good thing to do.

The whole pasture area, improved and unimproved, is not fenced so the cattle roam at will over the whole section, but they showed a definite preference for the re-seeded areas and kept them well clipped down. In the middle of this section there is a slight dip in the land which is inclined to wetness, at the present time it's mainly "hardjack," or tufted coarse grass which the cattle find unpalatable. Mr. Frizzle thinks that birdsfoot trefoil might grow to advantage here.

Above the pasture and fenced off from it is the one and one half acres of millet and the 20 acres of hay the latter is top dressed every year. It was seeded down to timothy, red clover and alfalfa. The hay crop was good, he got approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre from the twenty acre lot. This is about average since the new mixture was seeded, Mr. Frizzle told me. "The alfalfa," he said, "won't grow here very well, winter kills it heavily except for one small section in a depression which holds the snow all winter. I won't grow it any more," he concluded. Although he is thinking of trying some of the rhizoma alfalfa to see if he gets any better results. His second crop was thick and growing well when we were there — it looked like another good crop.

It has not been easy to carry through these improvements, but Mr. Frizzle feels that a start has been made — and a good one. He's learning as he goes, for instance,

the fact that the alfalfa winter killed. He top dresses his hay every fall with manure.

The next job he has lined up is to plow over and re-seed another portion of the permanent pasture, again on the barn side of the creek and when this is completed he hopes to make a start on the bigger job the other side of the creek.

He is admittedly working under difficulties, he's got stony and hilly land, very rough in parts; two small sections inclined to wetness (one of these sections might stand better drainage) and some un-improved pasture. The point we want to make, however, is to re-emphasize the point we made at the beginning of this article, that here we have a typical Brome county farm but the great difference is that it is being systematically improved through long range planning and good management. Mr. Frizzle is showing vision and enterprise in working his difficulties out. His farm is better now than when he bought it — and in a few more years it's going to be a lot better than it is now.

Oats For Emergency Pasture

Oats are particularly suited as an emergency hay and pasture crop in eastern Canada. Under normal conditions, production of pasture is lowest in mid and late summer. During this time many farmers find their regular pastures and aftermath inadequate for their needs. A failure to get a good "catch" from last year's seeding or severe winterkilling may cause a shortage of both hay and pasture, and an annual crop is needed to provide for expected shortages. Several reasons make oats suitable for this purpose.

The protein content of young oat plants is very high. The forage is relished by all types of livestock. Seed is usually available without any cash outlay and the crop makes rapid growth. The chief disadvantage is that little regrowth is made after cutting for hay and heavy grazing.

For both hay and pasture a seeding rate of 2-3 bushels per acre is recommended. Successful seedings may be made up to June 15 in most areas. If all of the crop is not needed for hay or pasture a part may be left to mature and be harvested for grain. Where late seedings are made, it is important that a rust resistant variety be used since conditions during the late growing period are apt to favour severe rust infections.

Usually grazing can be started about four to five weeks after seeding. The crop at this time should be about a foot in height. To provide more forage over a longer period, only moderate grazing is recommended so as not to cause too much damage to the plant root system. For hay the crop should be cut in the milk stage.

Tests at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, show that Roxton has usually outyielded most other common varieties producing on an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of hay per year over a three year period.

Farming in Korea

TO most Canadians, Korea was almost a nonentity less than a decade ago, while today it stands as one of the most famous lands in history and Korean agriculture becomes of interest. A report by R. L. Du Pasquier, former Director of Agriculture in Indo-China, on his three-month survey of Korean agriculture for UNRRA and FAO, is equally interesting.

Excerpts from Du Pasquier's report show that Korean agriculture has been declining since 1941 before which Korea was able to export, each year, 200,000 tons of rice, 30,000 to 40,000 head of cattle and 1,294 tons of silk thread. Today, he says, "The recovery and development of agriculture and forestry must be considered as the main aims in the rehabilitation plan for South Korea," for South Korea's life depends mostly on production from the soil. Industries from North Korea have not been re-established in the south where there is a shortage of power. Mining is undeveloped and fishery has not recovered its past prosperity.

Livestock has decreased to a point where tillage of the land is difficult and reconstitution of livestock, claims Du Pasquier, must be one of the first aims in the rehabilitation of agriculture. "Korean cattle are gentle, easy to train, resistant to poor diet and bad living conditions. But they are small animals with narrow hips, not strong enough for deep ploughing, and their meat return is low.

The cows generally are thin and have a milk production just sufficient for the calves."

He reports that 56 per cent of South Koreans are farmers. The land is overcrowded for the terrain is hilly and the area devoted to agriculture is less than one-fourth of the total area. The average number of people living directly on farm land is 5.6 per two-and-a-half acres. The number of farmers cannot be reduced as long as industry is not more developed, so it is necessary, according to Du Pasquier, to obtain maximum yield from the cropped area as it stands now, and to have the best utilization of the soil.

Farmers in South Korea, he reports, pay high income tax and those who have received land pay a high percentage of their crops as compensation to former owners, so the farmer has no chance to buy new tools, livestock, fertilizers or pesticides. This situation is aggravated by the loss and destruction of implements. They need help badly, but American and European implements would be of little use to Korean agriculture, except for small garden tools, water pumps and sprayers.

Du Pasquier recommends the general work of reconstruction and re-equipment be undertaken through co-operative associations which, he says, "are absolutely necessary to the rural life of Korea". The small farms do not allow the farmers to care for the products, or to process or sell them under the best conditions.

Conference On Natural Resources Planned

In 1906 a public conference on Canada's natural resources of soil, water forest and wildlife was held in Ottawa; and until this year, no such meeting has ever been planned again.

Realizing that full and enlightened public leadership is required to keep our resources in continuing and profitable production, the Canadian Forestry Association is sponsoring a public meeting on Planning Canada's Resources For The Future to be held in Ottawa on April 22nd and 23rd. Other organizations co-operating in the conference are the Agricultural Institute of Canada, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the Canadian Institute of Forestry and the Engineering Institute of Canada. Delegations from 100 other national organizations have been invited to participate. They will examine conservation and the use of natural resources as related to Canada's future needs; will set forth authoritative plans of action for public education on all renewable resources for the guidance of governments and of the public.

Butter And Cheese, 1953

Quebec's butter and cheese factories have recently released figures on the total make for 1953, which show that 111,491,000 pounds of butter and 10,440,000 pounds of cheese were produced during the twelve months. This is a 9% increase over 1952 in the case of butter and a reduction of 7% for cheese.

The chief butter-producing centre in the province comprised the counties of Arthabaska, Beauce, Bellechasse, Dorchester, Levis, Lotbiniere, Megantic, Montmorency, Portneuf and Quebec, where 25,895,000 pounds were made. Following came the Eastern Townships, including Brome, Compton, Drummond, Frontenac, Richmond, Shefford, Sherbrooke, Stanstead and Wolfe, with 20,645,000 pounds.

4,608,000 pounds of cheese came from the counties of Charlevoix, Chicoutimi, Lake St. John, Roberval and Saguenay, with the Three Rivers district, including Champlain, Berthier, Lavolette, Maskinonge, Nicolet and St. Maurice, which made 1,638,000 pounds, coming next.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Discussing The Purebred Business

A capacity crowd turned out on February 25th for the 60th annual meeting of the Quebec Purebred Breeders' Association, presided over by Col. Lyon of the Beef Cattle Society, in his capacity of President. Eleven groups of breeders compose the Society, and the presidency rotates among the presidents of the affiliated societies. For example, next year's president will be the president of the Quebec Jersey Breeders Association, Dr. Ernest Mercier.

Secretary Armand Ouellet reported a total membership of 3,911, slightly fewer than last year, who had made 13,346 transfers and registered 19,430 animals. Transfers were 1500 more than last year, reflecting the re-opening of the market in the United States with the disappearance of the embargo imposed with the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease.

He reminded the members of the policy of the Association in presenting trophies for the junior judging champions in the provincial eliminations at Sherbrooke, reporting that Miss Rhoda Simon, Conrad Rioux, Miss Mirette Proulx and Miss Ardyth Painter had received these trophies this fall for their competence in judging dairy cattle, hogs, sheep, and beef cattle respectively. The Association also offered a new trophy last year, for the breeder exhibiting at the Quebec Exhibition who shows the grand champion of the breed represented by the presidency of the Association. Since the president of the Association in 1953 was the president of the Beef Cattle Association, this trophy was won this year by C. D. French, and next year it will be won by some Jersey breeder.

Regulations requiring any animal shown at Quebec to be from a herd certified free from disease had been adopted, and it was urged that the regional fair boards adopt the same policy as a means of protecting show animals from possible infection. As for the Federal-Provincial policy of vaccination, it is still hard sledding to get this going in this province, though it is hoped that some action will be forthcoming eventually on this important project.

Though operating on a small budget, the Association's directors have continued to do what they could to convince farmers of the advantages of having pure-bred herds, or at least making a start in converting their grade herds into something better.

Pure Breds In Minority

Napoleon Mercier of the Provincial Department of Agriculture discussed the raising of pure bred hogs and sheep in Quebec, pointing out that 88,538 farmers are raising, in round numbers, 1,100,000 hogs a year; but only 138 are breeding registered animals, and they graded, in 1953, only 719 and 8 XX boars and 89 XXX sows. Obviously, there is great room for improvement here, but even with the generous subsidies offered by the Department, most farmers are apparently content to carry on with what they have and seem little interested in making any improvements.

Mr. Mercier contrasted this province's breeding programme with that of Prince Edward Island, where their carcass grading shows that half their production grades A. He feels that much of their success lies in their practice of controlled in-breeding, and wonders why more along this line is not practised here. As a matter of fact, it is being used in Nicolet with boars brought in from P.E.I., with satisfactory results so far, since the quality of the herds has improved and more carcasses are grading A and B1 than formerly.

He concluded by paying tribute to the agricultural technicians and their educational work among hog raisers, which has made them familiar with the latest approved techniques and methods.

Turning to sheep, he stated that there are 162 farmers with pure bred flocks; 90 Leicesters, 55 Oxfords, 10 Hampshires, 2 Southdowns, 2 Cheviots and 3 North Country Cheviots. In an effort to increase sheep raising, which has been falling off steadily since 1920, the Department of Agriculture encourages the formation of sheep clubs of at least 30 members, offers purchase grants for the acquisition of ewe lambs and helps procure satisfactory rams. The results of these policies has been to increase considerably the production of market lambs in many districts. Farmers in the colonization areas are also helped by the Department of Colonization. The quality of Quebec market lambs has been substantially improved by the introduction a few years ago of the North Country Cheviots, the rams of which are used on Leicesters or cross-breds to produce a generation of lambs which are in turned crossed with the black-faced breeds to produce a market lamb of high quality. Breeding centres for this programme have been established in the

countries of Rimouski, Riviere du Loup, Temiscouata and Frontenac.

Mr. Nazaire St. Pierre, who is in charge of the artificial insemination centre at St. Hyacinthe, described the advantages of this system of breeding, which is still relatively new in this part of the country. Canada has eight provinces where artificial breeding is practised, and in 1952 250,000 cows were bred artificially. He went on to describe how the artificial insemination centres choose their bulls to make sure that the mass of farmers, for whom these centres are a means of improving their herds without having to maintain a costly bull of their own, will be getting the best possible service.

Adrien Cote dealt with the various tools that the farmer possesses with which he can improve his herd quality; R.O.P., type classification, artificial insemination, selective registration, etc. Few farmers use all the means that are at their disposal, but if they did, we would see an amazing improvement in our dairy cattle within a relatively short time.

Luncheon speakers included Hon. Wilfrid Labbe, Minister in the Provincial Cabinet and a successful farmer in his own right, who lauded the work of the agronomes of the provincial service for their untiring work among the farmers, work which has contributed in very large measure to the success of many. Visits to the annual fairs convince him that our agricultural production is improving every year, and much of this improvement, in the case of livestock, can be attributed to the work of the breeders of the purebreds, who supply stock to other farmers to help them build up better herds and flocks.

Dr. George Bouchard was his usual genial self in bringing greetings from Ottawa in his capacity of Associate Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and the main speaker was Col. Maurice Halle, secretary of the Canadian Horse and Cattle Associations, who described his impressions of the Japanese people as formed on a recent trip to Japan and Korea on behalf of the Canadian Army.

Next year's executive will be: President, Dr. Ernest Mercier (Jerseys); 1st vice president J. A. Ste. Marie (Belgians); 2nd vice president, F. Montminy (Hogs); A. Lavallee (Sheep); J. A. Leblanc (Canadian Cattle); Joseph Hebert (Canadian Horses); Wilfrid Labbe (Percherons); Alp. Jargaille (Brown Swiss); Donat Giard (Holsteins); J. P. Lizotte (Ayrshires); Col. Lyon (Beef Cattle). Armand Ouellet continues as secretary.

The Department of Agriculture believes in having the most highly-qualified technicians it can get, and through a system of generous study-leave and bursaries, encourages its employees to obtain advanced training in cases where such action seems justified.

One of the latest to benefit from this policy is Jacques Choiniere of the Farm Construction Division, a graduate

Talking Turkey

Department officials collaborated earlier this year with the Poultry Industry Committee and others to arrange a study-day on the problems of the poultry business in Quebec, with some 250 people taking part in the discussions, led by Jean Paul Desy, president of the Quebec Poultry Co-operative and Jacques De Broin, Chairman of the Poultry Industry Committee. The general theme of the meetings was "How can we make poultry raising more profitable, and how can we adapt our production to meet present market preferences?"

Ubaldo Pilon called attention, to start with, to the necessity of doing something to increase the percentage of hatching, which is now 73%. This, he stated, would involve better management practices on the farms which supply eggs for the hatcheries, including better storage methods. Practices at the hatcheries could also stand some changes. Some hatcheries have a considerably higher percentage of hatchings than the provincial average, which goes to show that improvements could be made in those hatcheries which are not doing as well as they could. Surveys which have been made both at the hatcheries and at the farms have shown many places where improved practices could and should be made.

L. J. Maltais of the Federal Department emphasized the growing importance of the turkey section of the industry, but pointed out that there are still certain conditions of conformation which must be corrected. On this subject, namely the improvement of quality particularly in flocks producing hatching eggs, Mr. Pilon claimed that the system of selection by body measurements is proving its worth. This method should not be used to replace information secured by R.O.P. work, nor should individual selection be neglected; but using all three methods to support one another the ordinary breeder can correct the most obvious defects in his flock and achieve a much higher standard of uniformity.

Dr. Roland Poirier discussed the hybrid flock with particular reference to broilers. He felt that the hybrid bird has definite advantages, particularly of account of its rapid early growth, but the crossings must be done systematically if any worth-while results are to be achieved.

Noe Henault and D. Davey of the Federal Marketing Service, both felt that market conditions were promising and that breeders whose methods were good should find themselves in an enviable position.

of Oka who has been on the Department staff since 1949. He was granted a bursary and study leave to attend Michigan State College, where he obtained a Bachelor's degree in Agricultural Engineering in March, 1952 (the B.S.A. from Oka is a general degree), and continued with his studies until December 1953, when he graduated with the degree of Master of Science. He has now returned to Quebec and to his job with the Construction Division.

The Cookshire Seed Fair

THE fourth Seed and Forage Crop Fair sponsored by the Compton County Agricultural Society was held in Victoria Hall, Cookshire during February. The Committee in charge, Messrs Burns, Kirby, Scott, Hodge, Hodgman and MacMillan had worked hard to make this year's fair a success and their efforts had been well rewarded. Mr. Burns in welcoming those who had come to view the products stated that there were 21 competitors this year as compared with 13 last year who showed 118 exhibits as compared with 64 the previous year. On behalf of the committee Mr. Burns also thanked the judges, Mr. Ferrand, Mr. Methot and Mr. Richardson also Mr. Scott, Mr. MacMillan and Mr. Hodgman, and the donator of the special prizes.

Mr. MacMillan thanked the exhibitors for their wonderful support and for the increased number of those entering the judging classes. He stated that the young folk would soon be carrying on at the Agricultural Society. The Committee felt very much indebted to the school principal, Mr. Smith and the school staff for allowing the children to attend and participate.

The judging competition was divided into two classes;

those 18 years of age and under 30 years, and those under 18 years. Those taking part were asked to judge four classes; one of seed oats, clover seed, seed potatoes and table turnips. The ten special prize winners in these classes were:

Junior: John Frazer, Cookshire; Betty MacRae, Cookshire; Sanford McCallum, Birchton; Theda Jackson, Birchton; Donald McNair, Birchton and David MacKay, Cookshire.

Senior: I. H. Kirby and Fred Burns of Cookshire, Gleason Lake and Franklyn Evans of Sawyerville.

The first prize winners were: Don Frazer; table turnips, feed carrots, mangels, beans. Hon. C. D. French; Irish Cobbler, feed turnips, wheat, Barley O.A.C. 21, Velvet, Montcalm. A. S. Bowker; table carrots, G. M. type potatoes, mixed hay, Timothy hay, Cartier oats. E. A. Labonte; red potatoes. H. V. Bruns; grass and clover. Douglas Grapes; corn silage. I. H. Kirby; clover hay. Loyola Couture; Red Clover, Roxton, and Vanguard oats. R. G. Hodge; Timothy seed. Gerald Williams; rye. J. A. Burney; buckwheat. G. Gagnon; mixed grain. Eric Fisher; Ajax oats.

At The Salon

The farm came to the city again this winter with the holding of the second National Salon of Agriculture. City folk had a chance to see the tools of the farmer's trade; his livestock, machinery, marketing channels, organizations. They watched cows being milked, looked with awe at huge dairy bulls, saw steaks and pork chops on the hoof, discovered the steps that lie between the milk pail in the barn and the milk bottle on the front porch. Also, through displays of the Department of Agriculture, they saw something of how science and the farmer work hand in hand for the improvement of crops.

The huge Show Mart in Montreal was crowded with exhibits prepared by commercial firms, livestock breeders' associations and other farm organizations, which gave a comprehensive picture of the vast complexity of modern farming. For the farmers who visited it, it was an animated catalogue of the latest and best in farm equipment; to the city people, it was a trip to a different world.

Not only did the visitors see farm animals and farm equipment; they also had a chance to meet some of the folk who have made outstanding successes in the farming business. Some of these are included in the photograph. Standing at the left with arms folded is S. M. Deschenes, Quebec's Honey King, and beside him with the grey hair is Emile Plante, the Maple Products King. Next to Mr.



Plante is W. K. MacLeod of Disraeli, who showed the grand champion Holsteins at the Quebec Fair in 1953. Beside him, wearing the gold medal of the Order of Agricultural Merit is Wyman McKechnie, president of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association. Beside him, with spectacles, is Prof. Toupin, President of the Salon. Seated in the front row, second from right, is Rhoda Simon, high-scorer in the 4-H cattle judging competition at Toronto last fall. These and the others were presented to the crowd on one of the evening of the show.

And Now It's Plastic Sap Buckets!

Just when many Quebec farmers have just about completed exchanging their old-style metal sap buckets for aluminum ones (with help from both governments), along comes a new idea — sap buckets made of long-lasting Vinylite plastic. It's hard to say, at this stage, just how long they will last, but tests made over the past five years in Vermont seem to have proved that they are satisfactory; the manufacturers claim to have subjected them to the same amount of use and abuse that they would get in twenty years of normal use in the sugar bush without any apparent ill effects.

There is a heavy reinforcing plate at the top of the bag, in which is a heart-shaped hole through which the special spout projects. A shoulder on the spout locks the bag in place so that wind can't blow it off. The bag doesn't have to be taken off the tree when the sap is collected. Finger grips at each corner make it easy to swing the bag up and around so that the sap can be easily poured into the collecting pail. And there are no separate covers to give trouble or get lost; one side of the bag extends to form a flap which folds over the top and keeps out rain and dirt.



Washing and storing are no problems either. At the end of the season the bags are turned inside out and washed with a cloth, or put through an ordinary washing machine, and hung out to dry. They are then piled up for storage.

The makers claim that the bacterial count in sap collected in these bags is much lower than in sap from any other type of container. Micro-organisms can affect the flavour and the colour of the syrup, and the fewer there are in the sap, the better. The reasons given for this result are that the bags are more tightly closed when they are hanging on the tree than are metal ones, either covered or uncovered, and that the action of sunlight through the transparent plastic tends to reduce bacterial growth.

Among other advantages claimed is the fact that they are light and easy to handle, wash and store; they cannot be damaged by freezing of the sap in them, and they cost less than the conventional kind.

The sample used in our photographs was supplied by Dominion & Grimm, Inc., of Montreal.

Cooperative Federee Meeting

LOWER farm product prices and a falling off in Quebec farm production has made this a more difficult year for the Federee, the more than 1,200 delegates attending the thirty-second annual meeting of the Federee held recently at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal were told by J. A. Pinsonneault, president.

Approximately 35 percent fewer hogs were raised in the first ten months of 1953 in comparison with a similar period last year, this accounts for the major drop in production, however, comparisons with previous years are difficult to make, for the present report covers only ten months, the months do not bring in the same returns nor are the expenses incurred proportional.

Mr. Pinsonneault continued by saying that the business of the Co-op Federee followed the same ups and downs as the rural economy. He said that in the last five years the equity of the Co-op has increased by \$700,000 despite the fact that every year 80 percent of the patronage refunds are given back to the members co-ops. The last five years have been the Federee's most prosperous and \$2¼ millions have been accumulated as capital and surplus.

Mr. Bois, the general manager, in his report said that everything considered the year was good in spite of increased expenses that the Society had to meet and among those we find noticeable increases in the rate of wages and salaries.

Mr. Bois also outlined the dividend policy the Co-op would follow during the coming year. Dividends would include one third of one percent on products sold the Federee by the farmers and one percent on products sold to farmers by the Co-op. The Society will also pay 25 percent patronage dividend to local federation branches and a five percent dividend on fertilizers.

Deschambault Short Course

Collaborating with the directors of the Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association, a number of officers of the Department of Agriculture gave a series of lectures on cattle raising at the Farm-School at Deschambault early this month. For some years the Association has organized these courses, open to young farmers who want to learn more about livestock work, particularly with purebreds.

The course covered all angles of breeding management, and disease prevention, and the lectures were given by Dr. J. M. Veilleux, director of the Health of Animals Branch, Col. Maurice Halle, secretary of the Canadian Cattle and Horse Breeding Associations, Armand Ouellet, Bruno Gaudet, Marc Leclerc, all livestock experts on the Department staff, Philippe Granger, director of the Dairy School, and L. N. St. Pierre, manager of the Artificial Insemination Centre. The director of the Farm-School, Andrea St. Pierre, also participated.

Mr. Jean Charles Magnan, director of the agricultural schools service, was the guest of honour at the closing exercises and presented certificates and prizes.

Fence Posts With Long Lives

For years Canadian farmers have been limited to three or four species of native trees for their fence post supply. Willow, tamarack, and cedar—naturally more resistant to the attack of wood-rotting fungi—have been the old standbys. The source of supply for these, however, is dwindling fast and many farmers have resorted to fast-decaying posts made of poplar, spruce, pine and balsam, and hardwoods like birch or maple.

The lives of both long and short-lived fence posts can be increased by three to 10 times by use of recently-developed chemical fence post preservatives like chromated-zinc chloride or copper naphthenate, according to C-I-L chemists. They say that a poplar fence post which would normally last no more than four years, could be serviceable for a quarter of a century if treated properly with either of these chemicals.

There are several inexpensive methods of applying wood preservatives to fence posts. When using chromated-zinc chloride, the end diffusion or "barrel" method has been found to be a simple treatment for green, unpeeled fence posts. For best results posts should be treated as soon as possible after cutting. Treatment consists of setting the butt end of the posts in an approximately 10 per cent chromated-zinc chloride solution until 75 per cent of the solution has been absorbed. The posts should then be reversed so the remainder of the solution can be consumed by the top end. Before the posts are placed in the ground they should stand for at least four weeks with the top ends down to allow the preservative to mix with the moisture of the wood. The bark is usually stripped from the posts before they are placed in the ground. Three-fourths of a pound of dry chemical is sufficient for one cubic foot of wood.

A more efficient method with the same preservative—the hot-and-cold-bath process—consists of soaking the wood in hot preservative in an open tank for several hours, then quickly submerging it in cold preservative for several more hours.

This may be accomplished by transferring the wood at the proper time from a hot tank to a cold one or by draining the hot preservative from a single tank and quickly filling it with cold preservative. The same result can be achieved, although more slowly, by shutting off the heat at the proper time and allowing the wood and hot preservative to cool together. Good results are reported with most species of wood whether it be green or dry when treated by the hot and cold process.

In this process, the heat causes the air in the wood to expand and some to be forced out. When cooling takes place, air in the wood contracts and creates a partial vacuum which forces the liquid into the wood by atmospheric pressure. The thoroughness of this treatment nearly approaches that of the pressure system used by many commercial firms.

When treating with copper naphthanate, posts should be completely peeled and air dried during summer months then soaked in the preservative solution from a few to 48 hours, depending on the absorbency of the wood. Copper naphthanate may also be painted or sprayed on but obviously this cannot give fence posts as long a life as a good soaking in the chemical.

Sold in hundreds of millions

"SALADA" TEA BAGS

Producing Honey By The Package

A two-pound package of bees installed during the last week of April, or the first week in May, with abundance of stores in the hive, will, under normal weather conditions, produce a good average crop of honey, says W. A. Burns, Apiarist at the Experimental Station, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

In experiments conducted at the Charlottetown Station, in which two and three pound packages were installed at different dates, it was found that the two-pound package installed within the dates mentioned gave best results. The difference in yield from the three-pound size was not sufficient to pay the extra cost.

Package bees must have abundant stores available at all times if they are to be strong at the beginning of the main flow, says Mr. Burns, and in Prince Edward Island beekeepers must have sufficient feed available until at least July 1st.

The practice of feeding the bees only until the first bloom appears is, in many cases, the cause of weak

Don't waste feed!
BUY
"MIRACLE"
FEEDS
in **CRUMBLE** or
PELLETED form

colonies resulting in reduced crops of honey. The hive on the scales at the Charlottetown Station in 1952 indicated there was a net loss in weight of five pounds from June 17th to June 30th and that the bees were not securing enough from outside sources for their requirements.

Dairy Facts

Canada is now the sixth largest per capita consumer of butter with 22.1 pounds. New Zealanders consume nearly double that quantity at 43.9 pounds per person.

Butter uses about 45 per cent of total Canadian milk production.

Of seventeen main cheese-eating countries, Canada with a consumption of 5.9 pounds a person is next above the Irish Republic which, with 1.2 pounds, is lowest. Norway, the highest consumer, has a per capita consumption of 20.5 pounds.

Per capita consumption of all dairy products in Canada in 1952 was equal to 1,061 pounds of milk. Of main producing countries this was only exceeded by New Zealand, 1,341 pounds and Sweden with 1,225 pounds.

The fluid milk and ice cream market uses slightly more than 28 per cent of all milk produced in Canada.

The concentrated milk branch of Canadian dairying is now of major

importance. It utilizes as much milk as cheese and sometimes more — about 3 per cent.

Canadians consume domestically between 85 and 90 per cent of the total production of concentrated milks. The per capita consumption of evaporated milk is 18 pounds annually, the highest in the world.

There has been a phenomenal increase in the consumption of dry skimmed milk in Canada during 1953. It amounts to approximately one pound per person or 15 million pounds.

Exports of milk powder from principal exporting countries — Canada is fifth — is now almost seven times as great as in 1938.

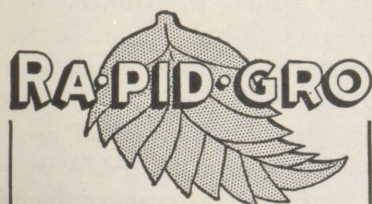
It is expected that exports of Canadian whole dry milk during 1953 will be a record and be the equivalent of 10 million pounds of cheese. Panama, Belgian Congo, Equador and Hong Kong have obtained substantially more of the product than in 1952, but Venezuela remains Canada's best customer.

Non-government exports of dry skim milk during 1953 are expected to be the highest on record. One

reason is the sharp increase in sales to Mexico which amounted to 7 million pounds.

Canadians Love Ice Cream:

Ice cream sales in Canada reached an all-time record high of 230 million pints last year. Reflecting an increase in consumption of nearly 400 per cent over that of 15 years ago, this tremendous production is equal to just about one and a half billion ice cream cones or 98 cones for every man, woman and child in the country.



FIRST and FOREMOST
in 100% Soluble Plant Food

Feeds through foliage as well as **roots**. Analysis 23-21-17, also all minor elements and Vitamins B1, B2. **Really marvellous.**

6 oz. 0.55¢ or 0.65¢ post-paid.

Illustrated circular and complete price list with each order. (56)



W.H. PERRON & CO. LIMITED
SEEDSMEN & NURSEYMEN
935 ST. LAWRENCE BLVD., MONTREAL

LIVESTOCK WORMER

PHENOZINE

95% PHENOTHIAZINE POWDER

Simply mix in feed or administer as drench. Rids sheep, swine, chickens and turkeys of worms.



Order from your
Druggist or Feed Dealer.

ST. THOMAS, ONT.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

The Mid-Year Stock Taking

by Angela N. Evans

The semi-annual meeting of the Provincial Board of the Quebec Women's Institutes was held January 22-23, 1954, at the Queen's Hotel, Montreal. The president, Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, presided at the opening session with various other members of the executive assuming that duty for those following.

Following the opening exercises a memorial silence was observed for the late Mrs. E. E. Morton, a past president of the F.W.I.C. Mrs. LeBaron then welcomed the board members, and expressed her thanks for their support with all Q.W.I. projects, especially for all the co-operation received during the preparation for the ACWW Triennial Conference, and the cordial reception accorded the delegates by W.I. branches throughout the province during the post-conference tour. Attention was called to the varied items listed on the exceptionally full agenda, indicative of the ever widening scope of the Women's Institute.

All members of the executive were present, with the exception of the immediate past president, Mrs. R. Thomson, all provincial convenors, and only three county presidents were absent: Gaspé, Jacques Cartier and Rouville. An ever welcome friend of the Q.W.I. Mme. LeBeau, brought greetings from the Department of Agriculture and, as usual, gave many helpful suggestions relative to the work.

General Business

The annual provincial convention will be held at Macdonald College the week of June 7th. The recommendation was made that board members plan to arrive the evening previous, as board sessions begin that morning (June 7) and continue throughout the day. The convention will follow on Tuesday, the customary procedure. The date of the Leadership Training Course is the last full week of May.

Mrs. LeBaron announced that the Associated Country Women of the world had accepted the invitation of Ceylon and the next triennial conference will be held in that country in 1956, with the Mahila Samiti (W.I.) as hostess society.

The closing date of the national Tweedsmuir Competition will be April 1, 1955, and the provincial elimination contest will close February 1, of the same year. The decision was made that a small prize would be offered in each of the three sections of the provincial contest. The committee in charge of the Quebec contest is Miss

Verna Hatch, convenor of Education, Mrs. J. P. Smallwood, convenor of Home Economics and Miss Elizabeth Campbell, Demonstrator.

The project, Interprovincial Visits, was discussed, with the decision that it should be encouraged. Literature was distributed and the exchange of visits between groups of French and English speaking youth was recommended. Mrs. LeBaron stressed the importance of having another language and Mrs. Ellard mentioned the example afforded by the ACWW delegates.

A protest was sent to the National executive regarding the pending increase in postage rates.

Pooling of fares was again discussed. County presidents reported on number of branches in each county, which brought the following result: for, 84; against, 13; not heard from, 3. The motion was passed by the board and will be brought as a recommendation to the convention in June, to be voted on by the delegates.

Reports

Speaking of the brief to be submitted to the Commission on Agricultural Problems, Mrs. Ellard explained the purpose of the Act setting up this Commission and expressed her appreciation to those who had assisted her with the compiling of data.

Another important project is the Agricultural Education Committee, which consists of representatives from the staff of Macdonald College, Quebec Farm Forums and the Q.W.I., Mrs. LeBaron serving for the latter group. Three meetings had been held, said Mrs. LeBaron, and recommendations prepared leading to expansion of the teaching of Agriculture in Quebec. These are to be presented to the Minister of Agriculture when an interview can be arranged.

Post conference tours for delegates from all parts of the world were a popular feature of the ACWW visit to Canada. Those in Quebec were organized by Mrs. Harvey, who said it was most rewarding to see the eagerness of the delegates from all parts of the world to observe the many phases of Canadian life.

Mrs. Ellard, Q.W.I. representative to the F.W.I.C., stated that Soil Conservation had again been stressed at the last Biennial meeting. Members were also urged to conserve money for their own work and to let CBC know likes and dislikes on programs. Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, had graciously consented to act as Patron for the F.W.I.C. The national membership is now nearly 87,000.

Mrs. LeBaron had attended the annual meeting of the Quebec Council of Community Programs at Lennoxville. Here Miss Ridley had given a report of her committee set up to explore functions and responsibilities of all Adult Education groups, with the recommendation that folk school type meetings be held to study possibilities and evaluate techniques, which would lead to a better approach to community problems.

The report of the High School Curriculum Committee, as prepared by the chairman, Mrs. W. B. Holmes, showed that the findings had been generally well received. Judge Heon, chairman of the Agricultural Problems Commission, had approved the recommendation that Agriculture be taught early in the schools and this will be included in the brief to the Commission.

A new branch has been organized, Lower Eardley, Gatineau County, bringing the total number of branches up to 102, stated the secretary's report. The issuing of pamphlet lists in sections for the various convenors had resulted in a greater use of the loan library. About 200 pamphlets have been distributed since this was done in October. The Q.W.I. had been represented at the Eastern Convention of Indian Homemakers' Clubs at Lorette.

Miss Campbell, Demonstrator and Junior Supervisor, reported that 11 courses; six sewing, three painting, and two in nutrition, had been held during the fall. The increasing interest showed a deeper appreciation of the courses offered.

An enthusiastic, "Why can't everybody go? Why can't camp be longer?" augers well for the success of the Junior Rally held at Bury last summer, the highlight of

the Junior year. There are eight Junior branches with a membership of over 100, and 52 badges have been given out for completed projects. Listening to the splendid achievements and interest shown by these young members it was the unanimous opinion of all that this important phase of our work deserved every support.

The Handicraft technician, Miss Nellie Hasel, reported a busy time with diversified activities. Judging was done at school and county fairs, and courses had been given in leather work, rug-hooking, felt work, glove and slipper making. One workshop was held at Lennoxville with five branches represented. Such workshops are recommended wherever feasible. In many communities non-members are interested, thus much depends on the local arrangements. Members were reminded of the Handicraft Exhibit at the June convention.

Convenors

Miss Verna Hatch, convenor of Education, who is in charge of the Radio Listening Group project, said that the Q.W.I. had been commended for its work in this field and urged that more branches take up this satisfying work.

The Citizenship convenor, Mrs. Ossington, told of the exchange of programs carried out with the president of the Ceylon W.I., Mrs. F. B. De Mel, and suggested that contacts be established between groups in the two countries. Mrs. Ossington is eager to see the Pen Pal project expand and will be glad to furnish names. She also asked for an exchange of programs with affiliated societies and that any purchase of UNICEF Christmas cards be listed in the annual report.

Mrs. Brown, convenor of Agriculture, urged that the resolution, sponsored by the Quebec Farm Forums on Forest Conservation, be endorsed. This being quite in accord with the Institute policy of conservation of all natural resources, the utmost co-operation was assured.

Mrs. Leggett, convenor of Welfare and Health, urged the furthering of the Q.W.I. objective, make our communities healthier. Be conversant with the health needs of the locality and try to get local hospitals to establish Well-Women Clinics. The Nursing Assistants Training School was commended.

Mrs. Evans, Publicity convenor, reminded all that the 15th of each month was the deadline for items for the Journal, and urged all branches to be prompt in sending out their publicity. When sending pictures for the Journal, Mrs. Evans emphasized that names of donors should always be put on the back, and that prints should be sent in as soon after the event depicted as possible.

City And Country

The session devoted to the joint conference with representatives from the Montreal Council of Women is considered to be most profitable. Mrs. Harvey, Q.W.I. representative to the Council, presided at this session, with Mrs. H. F. Reusing, a Council vice-president as co-chairman. (The president, Mrs. R. G. Gilbride, was ill and



Many continuing contacts were established when ACWW delegates visited at homes along the route of the Quebec Tour. Here are the two Indian observers with their hostesses of the Ascot W.I. Incidentally, these are the two ladies responsible for the elephants soon to arrive for the Granby Zoo. Left to right — Mrs. W. S. Mitchell; Dr. Nimbkar, Poona, India; Mrs. W. S. Richardson; Mrs. K. Kuppurswamy, Mysore, India; Miss Margaret McDougall; Mrs. W. T. Pearson.

unable to be present). Mrs. W. V. George, president of the Quebec Branch, Canadian Association of Consumers (English-speaking) was also present and touched off the discussion on pasteurization of milk, a vital issue on which all organizations represented are working. Mrs. Smallwood was appointed to serve on a committee with CAC representatives.

Mrs. Sparrow, of the Cerebral Palsy Association, spoke of the slow expansion of the facilities for rehabilitation of such cases. Help for the mentally retarded was also discussed and further study is to be made. Mrs. Leggett gave the result of a survey on cases of Cerebral Palsy in rural Quebec.

Mrs. Cooke, chairman of the Migration Committee for the Council, presented information on the study of Immigration policies. Institute members have been asked by the national body to make a study of this subject.

In closing, Mrs. LeBaron wished the board every success in its undertakings. "The premise of the W.I., wherever it may be found in any part of the world, is to be well informed and to guard against racial and religious discrimination".

The Month With The W.I.



A group of the members of Lennoxville W.I. at the home of Mrs. W. B. Brady who is seen in centre of the front row. Immediately behind her is the secretary, Mrs. Hill. The president, Mrs. Wallace, is at extreme left of the second row.

Reports of the semi-annual board meeting get frequent mention this month. County presidents must be having a busy time since their return to their "constituencies". More power to them! Another satisfying item, that was often repeated, "Donation to the Q.W.I. Service Fund". Perhaps a keeping in mind of the national president's plea that W.I. members should conserve more of their own funds to further their own work, and thus help it become the force it could and should be for adult education in country districts.

Bonaventure: At the formal opening of the new Consolidated School at Port Daniel West, congratulations were extended on behalf of the County Women's Institute by Mrs. John Walker, 1st vice-president, to the Shigawake-Port Daniel School Board. Mrs. Walker also pre-

sented the chairman with a Union Jack for use in the school, from the Marcil branch, of which she is president. *Port Daniel-Shigawake* Juniors held their last meeting at the home of Mrs. Oliver Watt. Jaywee News was distributed, greeting and sympathy cards sent, games played and a supper served. *Black Cape* received an encouraging report from Shawbridge School on the progress of a boy in whom they are interested. A letter from Mrs. E. Kleyn, Holland, expressed admiration of the scrapbook sent to the ACWW Conference. A paper, "Good Health Pays", prepared for the W.I. broadcast, was read and a "Know Canada" contest enjoyed. *New Richmond* had a visit from Dr. Seibert, of the County Health Unit, who gave an address on "Communicable Diseases". Plans were made to serve soup at the Consolidated School throughout the winter. A fruit cake and 250 tea bags were sent to the branch link at Chilworth, England. *Port Daniel* had a demonstration on changing a bed with the patient in it, given by Mrs. John Jrumeau, R.N. A Hampshire calendar and six linen handkerchiefs received from the link in Sway, England, were on display, also an apron made by a Home Demonstration Club in Colorado and given to a member visiting the ACWW Conference, handwoven linen towels, and a large bed-spread quilted by a woman over 80. Articles from the *Federated News* were read. *Restigouche* provided treats for the children in the schools of Matapedia and Sillarsville. *Shigawake* sent seven parcels overseas. A paper on Cerebral Palsy was read and a handicrafts exhibit was discussed.

Brome: Austin showed films and a baked bean supper was served. A paper, "Rights of Women by Quebec Law" was read and Citizenship literature distributed. *Abercorn* packed a box of jams, jellies, honey, peanut butter and clothing for Flambeau Home and donated \$5 for special prizes in the school. Mrs. H. Garland read a paper on "The Work of the Treasurer". *South Bolton* now has the deed of the former South Bolton School house, which will be used as a club room. *Sutton* held a card party in aid of funds.

Chat-Huntingdon: *Aubrey-Riverfield* heard a paper on "Coffee and Tea", read by Mrs. H. Robertson and a humorous paper, "Won't You Stay for Dinner" was given by Mrs. Arnold McKell. A donation of \$7 was forwarded to the Cerebral Palsy Association. *Dundee* held a spelling bee, also a provincial capital contest; Mrs. A. H. Fraser the winner of both. *Franklin Centre* had an apron display, and a card party netted \$54.20. *Hemmingford* enjoyed the film, "Let's Bag a Bargain" showing the many articles which can be made from printed feed bags. A short talk was given by Mrs. G. Grass and several members brought articles for display. Proceeds from a card party will be used to purchase further equipment for the school kitchen. *Huntingdon* had as guest speaker, Miss Reed, county nurse, who gave a talk about her work. A history of the town of Huntingdon was given by Miss Turner. Gifts for cheer in the Huntingdon Nursing Home

were brought in and pyjamas are to be made for the Huntingdon County Hospital. *Orms town* had a talk by Rev. I. Johnston, on his work in the mission field at Okla, Sask.

Compton: Bury Juniors met at the home of their Counsellor, Mrs. Tarrant, where a sleigh ride was planned and JWI sweaters ordered. *Canterbury* realized \$22.11 from the sale of a music rack. A candy contest with the recipes, was featured and a quiz on textiles. Gifts to the value of \$15 were sent to the Queen Mary Hospital. *Cookshire* sent boxes to shut-ins and one to Mrs. Hall, England. A correction should be made here — \$70, not \$10, as reported in the last issue of the Journal, was given to a girl to further her studies. *East Angus* realized \$24.50 from a paper drive and \$25 from the sale of pillow cases. *East Clifton* sent letters to Mr. A. Blanchette, M.P. and Hon. C. D. French, M.L.A. regarding reforestation and the international food bank. Mrs. Waldron received a letter and gift from a group in Austria, acknowledging a gift parcel sent there, and Mrs. Ray Waldron an apron from Guybsorough W.I., England. *Sawyerville* sent a box to an English W.I. and remembered local shut-ins. *Scotstown* received gifts from Calstock W.I., England and a book on Quebec was sent in return. Gifts were given the Wales Home.

Gaspé: *Haldimand* donated a box of clothing to the Women's Auxiliary for the Mutton Bay area, and a box of apples was given to a disabled veteran. *L'Anse-Aux-Cousins* plans to sponsor a course this summer. An article "Good Neighbours All" was read by the Publicity Convenor and a contest on song titles, with prizes, was held. Plans for the fair were discussed. *Sandy Beach* heard a talk, "The Beginning of the W.I.", given by the county president, Mrs. Allan Eden. A contest and quiz were held, and a travelling apron started on its way. A donation of \$5 was given the March of Dimes. Three new members were welcomed. *Wakeham's* rollcall, "Sing, Say, or a Fine to Pay", gave rise to much mirth, also the contest, "Good and Bad Points in our Husbands". *York* held a masquerade party, which netted \$120, and the sum of \$172 was realized from a supper, the proceeds from this given for local school equipment. Other receipts were \$18 from a card party and \$3.25 from a sale of articles.

Gatineau: *Aylmer East* sent two members to the Short Course at Macdonald College. A letter has been received from Miss Julia Wilson, Warsaw, Kentucky, in acknowledgment of the scrapbook received at the ACWW Conference. *Brackenridge* heard a talk from Mrs. Fred Lusk on "Too Many Sports in Present Day Education", and a panel discussion on Immigration was held under the direction of the Citizenship convenor. *Eardley* had a talk given by a nurse on "The Heart and Its Various Diseases", and a discussion on favorite home remedies was held. A thankyou letter and gift were received from England. *Kazabazua* distributed programs

for the 1954 School Fair. A birthday cake was enjoyed in honour of the 18th anniversary of the branch. *Rupert* heard a talk from Dr. H. J. G. Geggie, Wakefield, on "Advances in Medical Procedures and the New Drugs". Two members were asked to serve as weekly visitors to the Wakefield Hospital and thanks were expressed for contributions of cash and other help. A donation of \$10 was voted to a local home for under-privileged children. *Wakefield's* guest speaker was Miss Jean Gregory, of the Wakefield Hospital staff, who told of a visit to Oberammergau, Bavaria, where she had seen the famous Passion Play. Two members were asked to visit Brookdale Farm, the newly organized home for under-privileged children to check on any assistance that might be given. *Wright* gave a majority vote to the query, "Should Nurses Receive a Government Grant while in Training?" A paper, "The Danger of Using Drugs Without a Doctor's Prescription", was read by the convenor of Welfare and Health, and information from the Consumers Guide was reviewed. A subscription to a boy's magazine was sent to a sick lad.

Missisquoi: *Cowansville* had a talk on "Customs and Manners of Moslems and Hindus", given by Mrs. Gilson. The sum of \$5 was sent to Save the Children. *Dunham* entertained Mrs. G. D. Harvey, Q.W.I. 1st vice-president, who gave a talk on the ACWW Conference. *Fordyce* sent a parcel to the Austrian adoptee and entries in the Tweedsmuir Competition were planned. *Stanbridge East* also had a report of the ACWW Conference, given by Mrs. Harvey.

Montcalm: *Rawdon* is providing hot lunches and cod liver oil for three children. A resolution was sent to the Council urging it to take over the collection of garbage. Money is being raised through a series of card parties and teas.

Megantic: *Inverness* has purchased yarn to knit stockings for Korean children. There is to be a sale of an electric tea kettle to raise funds.



Members of the Restigouche W.I. enjoy a social hour at their last meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Louis Beaubien, Matapédia.

Pontiac: *Bristol* held a tea and sale of work, also picture contest. Used clothing was collected for Korea. *Clarendon* had a discussion on equipping schools. Members donated aprons, which were auctioned by Mrs. Walter Kilgour, and are making a quilt for an order. *Elmside* heard a paper, "Customs and Legends Around the World". Material was cut for pyjamas for Pontiac Community Hospital and donations made to the TB Clinic. At *Quyon*, Mr. A. C. Shennert, local bank manager, gave a talk on procedure regarding bank deposits, joint accounts, succession duties, and the importance of making a will. Sewing and mending for the Pontiac Community Hospital is being done and donations were sent to the TB. Clinic and the Institute for the Blind. *Shawville* had a film showing and an auction sale of "white elephants". *Wyman* has purchased another bond, \$450 new invested. An article was read from the *Ayrshire Review*, telling of Mr. S. W. MacKechnie being awarded the Gold Medal and made Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit, Quebec. (Mr. MacKechnie is a local farmer and his wife a member of this branch).

Quebec: *Valcartier* had a talk on "Homework and Education", by Mrs. W. Goodfellow, and a contest on how many words from "Valentine". A gift was given to a bedridden small boy.

Rouville: *Abbotsford* held a card party, which realized over \$40.

Richmond: *Cleveland* had a quiz on W.I. personalities, with prizes. A doughnut contest was held, and two boxes of clothing packed for Europe. *Denison's Mills* remembered a sick member. *Melbourne Ridge* is considering forming a Glee Club. A white elephant sale netted \$2.35. Mrs. Keddie donated dishes and Mrs. W. R. Beers a braided rug to be sold to raise funds. *Richmond Hill* held discussions on various topics, one "Too Much Homework". Each member is to plan one program and bring to the following meeting. *Shipton* is holding 'teen-age dances and card parties and \$5 was donated to the Brownies. *Spooner Pond* heard a talk on "Contagious Diseases", by Mrs. L. Pye, and the story of the Collect was given by Mrs. W. Coles.

Shefford: *Granby Hill* brought gifts for the Children's Home at Bondville. Four donations were received from Granby firms. *South Roxton* heard a paper on "Diabetes" read by a nurse. A turkey dinner for members and their families was held. *Warden* had a visit from the county president, Mrs. Ossington, and secretary, Mrs. Pow. A sale of homemade cookies netted \$3.95.

Sherbrooke: *Ascot* had a discussion on "A Distinctive Flag for Canada", 200 bed pads have been made for the Cancer Society, \$25 donated a member who lost her home by fire, and two baby blankets sent to Lennoxville

Baby Clinic. *Belvidere* had Miss Doris Pitman, missionary on furlough from Angola, to give a talk, with pictures, on life and conditions there. A gift of \$10 was sent to a friend who had lost her home by fire. *Brompton Road* heard a paper, "Family Relationships", read by Mrs. D. Cullins, and talk on "Dietetic Aspects of Nursing Care", by Mrs. L. Clark. Donations included \$10 for gifts to hospitalized veterans, \$6 gifts to New Canadians in the community, \$10 to a community party, help to a neighbour who had lost her home through fire, and oranges to the Wales Home. *Cherry River* bought candy for all the pre-school children and a sales table netted \$2.85. *Lennoxville* had a demonstration on table decorations by Mrs. C. Skinner, Home Economics convenor. A former member, Mrs. M. E. McCurdy, was remembered with a card shower and a pantry shower basket was sent to a friend who had lost her home by fire. New blinds were purchased for club room and a rummage sale brought \$13. *Milby* heard Mrs. Abercrombie give a description of her trip through the west with the ACWW delegates. The two girls sponsored by this branch, Miss A. Tang and Miss E. Green, gave a report of the Short Course. The sum of \$10 was voted for hot lunches in the school. At *Orford* the president, Mrs. W. Coupland, spoke on the work of the Cancer Society. Several members volunteered to make dressings.

Stanstead: *Ayer's Cliff* has made arrangements to have the library open the second Saturday of each month. A large box of gifts was sent to the Children's Memorial Hospital. *Beebe* entertained the local "Cercle". A smocking class was held, a new game enjoyed, and Bingo played. *Hatley* discussed the exhibit for the County Fair. *Minton* held two contests with prizes. *North Hatley* made plans for compiling a history. A talk was given, "East to West Across Canada", with snapshots, colour photos and maps to follow the route. *Stanstead North* discussed the nutritive value and vitamin content of juices; fresh, canned and frozen. A committee was formed to consider a Tweedsmuir History. *Way's Mills* heard talks on the "Peace Garden" and "Adelaide Hoodless". A drawn-in rug was displayed by a visitor, and method of making explained. A committee was named to look after the Fair exhibit and \$10 was voted toward hot lunches at Ayer's Cliff High School.

Reprints of the popular book, "Good Cooks of the Q.W.I." are now ready. Send orders to the Q.W.I. office and if paying by cheque be sure to add exchange — this is important. Price is fifty (50) cents per copy.

The Junior Program Problems and Responsibilities

by F. Elizabeth Campbell

Thirteen may be an unlucky number in some circles but not at the Junior Women's Institutes Counsellors' meeting, held in Montreal, January 21, at the Y.W.C.A. when eight JWI Counsellors, a member of the Adult Education Service at Macdonald College and four members of the QWI executive and staff met to discuss the Junior W.I. Program.

All but two branches of the Junior organization were represented at this annual meeting. Until this year, the meeting has dealt with such projects as the JWI Manual, Counsellor's Handbook and last year, the JWI Rally. This year, the meeting was concerned mainly with the problems and responsibilities of all those connected with the Junior program, and the contacts and resources available to them.

The short morning session ended with the emphasis on Counsellor preparation and this led to the first afternoon discussion of problems such as responsibilities of members, duties of executive, and finances within the Junior branches.

Later in the afternoon half the group studied the threading and running of the filmstrip projector, the use of filmstrips in a program, and previewed filmstrips, while the other half of the group examined the books and pamphlets on display and discussed their use in the Junior program.

An evaluation of the meeting by the group indicated its real worth in creating a better understanding of the Junior organization, and the relationship between the latter, the QWI, the Counsellors, the Junior Supervisor and the Adult Education Service.

Facts! Fingers! Fun!

The Annual Leadership Training Course is coming up again, May 24th to 28th at Macdonald College. This is proving its value as a training ground to equip Q.W.I. members to give better service to their organization and to the communities in which they live.

Application forms have gone out to all branches and it is hoped this year will again see the maximum enrolment of 40.

T. Fred Ward Passes



Another link with the early days of Macdonald College has been severed with the death of Mr. T. Fred Ward on March 1st.

Mr. Ward's association with the College began even before the buildings were erected, during the period when he was acting as assistant accountant at McGill University. His duties there involved frequent trips to the site of the new College,

and when the buildings were completed and classes were about to start, Sir William Macdonald suggested that he be appointed bursar. So, in 1907, he and Mrs. Ward moved out to Ste. Annes and he started on the job which claimed all his time and energy until he retired in 1946. During those forty years he was seldom from his desk, except when he was touring the College properties to see that everything was kept in shape.

For, especially during the earlier years, his was almost the entire responsibility for all non-academic activities. As bursar, he was responsible for the collection of fees and all the accounting. Besides that, he was superintendent of buildings and grounds, landlord to staff members living in College houses, postmaster, purchasing agent, manager of the bookshop, and undertook a host of related duties. Administrative contacts between the three schools at the College, and between the College and the University, were made through him. He also was secretary of the Consultative School Boards of the district, and as such was liaison officer between these four Boards and the College. Whenever anything needed doing, whenever anything "went wrong", when anyone got into difficulties, be he student or staff member, T. Fred, as he was affectionately known, was the man to see to get things straightened out.

He was not a man who enjoyed being on the shelf, and he found idleness irksome after such a busy life. Consequently, it is not surprising that shortly after his retirement from Macdonald College we find him in the post of bursar at Lower Canada College in Montreal, a position which he held until comparatively recently, when failing health forced him to give up his active career.

To Mrs. Ward and her family we offer our deepest sympathy.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students

Macdonald On Display

Although the theme for the 1954 Royal at Macdonald College was "Macdonald Serves The Community", an overall motto might well have been "Bigger and Better" — which it was. The livestock show held the attention of animal lovers all day long; the booth display in the gymnasium and the demonstrations by the various agricultural departments in their own quarters, and those of the School of Household Science and the School for Teachers all gave the hundreds of visitors an unequalled opportunity to appreciate the scope of the work done by the students as part of their training.

This was the seventh of the "new" Royals, which are descendants of the livestock shows which the students in the Animal Husbandry option used to stage in the early 1920's. But the Royal of today is a far cry from those of thirty years ago, for now they encompass all the activities of all the students at the College.

The students of the School for Teachers display the most modern of teaching techniques and materials, prepare and stage choral concerts, organize film showings and build a booth in which they call attention to the importance of the teacher in the community.

The Household Science students, by the very nature of their course, can stage crowd-stopping displays of their prowess in cooking and sewing. This year they demonstrated many ways of preparing apples for the table, fascinated the women visitors particularly with their dexterity in making fancy sandwiches, and put on an excellent fashion show. The dresses, suits, and coats which were modelled had been made by the students wearing them; many were original designs, and in some cases the cloth had actually been woven by the student herself.

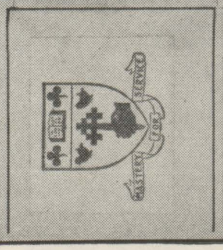
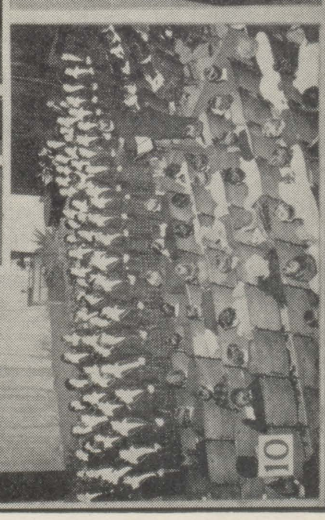
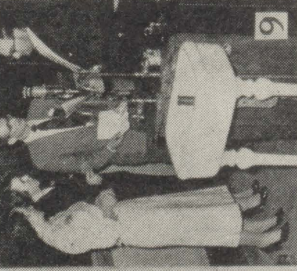
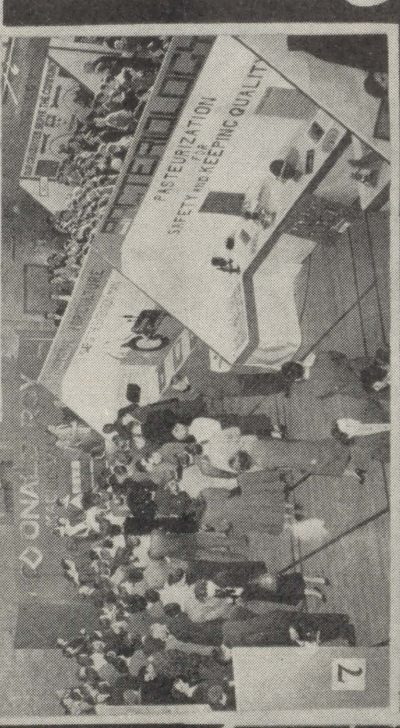
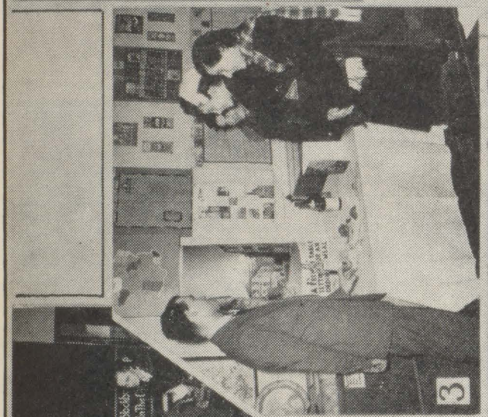
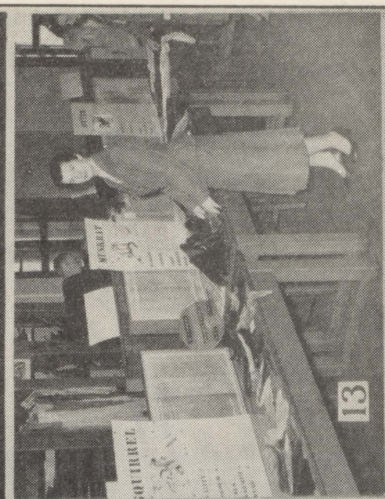
Whereas these two schools operate as units so far as the Royal is concerned, the students in agriculture go into more detail, since every separate department makes up its own display. This takes the form of booths in the exhibition hall, plus supplementary demonstrations of seed, livestock and poultry judging, machinery use, production and marketing techniques, etc. In the ensemble, the agricultural section of the Royal serves as a show window to the public to illustrate the contributions of science to farming.

With The Royal Cameraman

The opening ceremonies of the Royal include the crowning of the Queen. In picture 1 Miss Elaine Aitkin of the fourth year class in Household Science receives the emblem of royalty from Prof. Angus Banting. The Royal was opened officially by Mr. C. S. McKee, General Manager of the Royal Winter Fair, who is seen in No. 5. As seen in pictures 2, 3 and 10, the School for Teachers demonstrated their audio-visual equipment, illustrated a project in geography and entertained with their choir. Two of the classes in the livestock show are to be seen in Nos. 6 and 8, and a general view of the gymnasium where the booths were erected is seen in No. 7. No. 4 shows part of the exhibit of the Horticulture students, which featured the apple industry in all its aspects. The CBC farm broadcast originated at the College that day, and in No. 9 we see Mr. A. Richardson interviewing Malcolm Juby, the chairman of the Royal Committee, while Miss Aitkin and Joan Mortlock, vice-chairman of the committee, await their turns at the microphone. Pictures 11, 12 and 13 depict some of the activities of the School of Household Science; a few of the lovelies who took part in the fashion show, the sandwich making demonstration and the display of furs which included some of the new synthetic materials.



The "Royal" 1954





THE MACDONALD LASSIE